The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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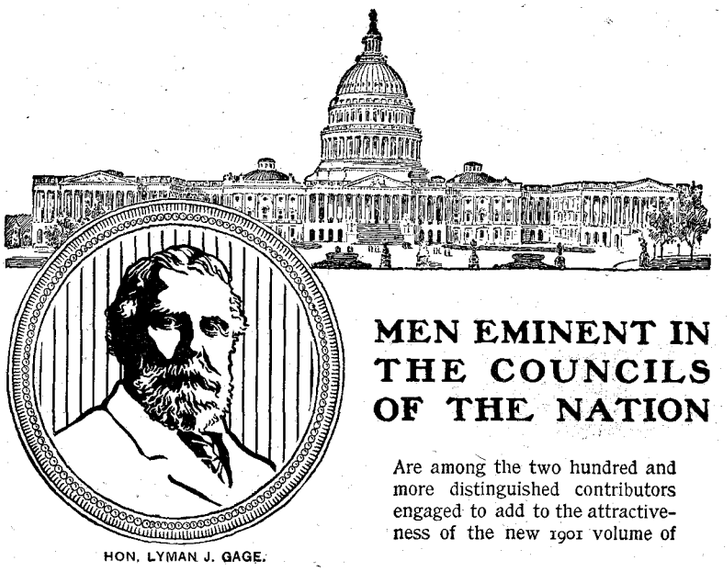

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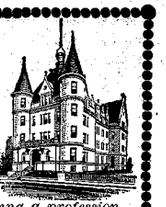

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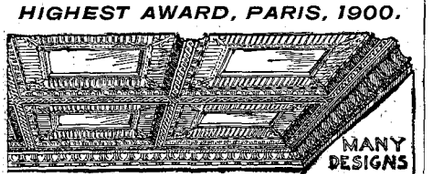

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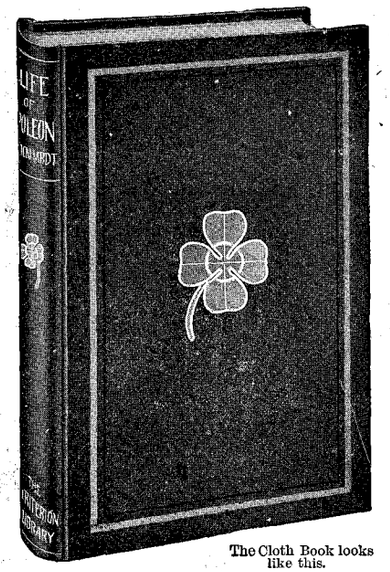

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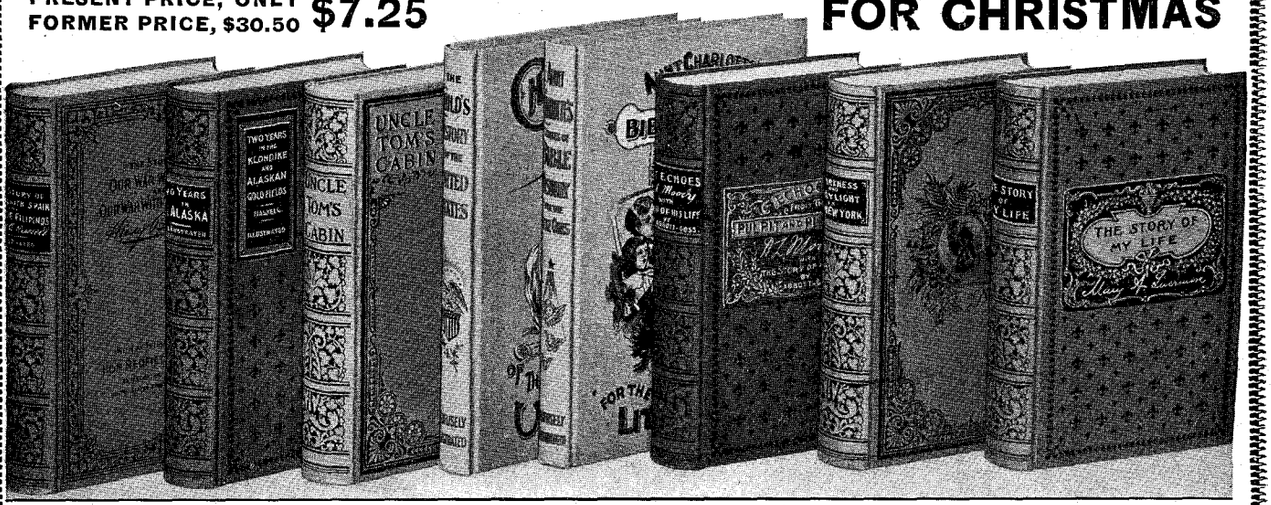

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MILITARY SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

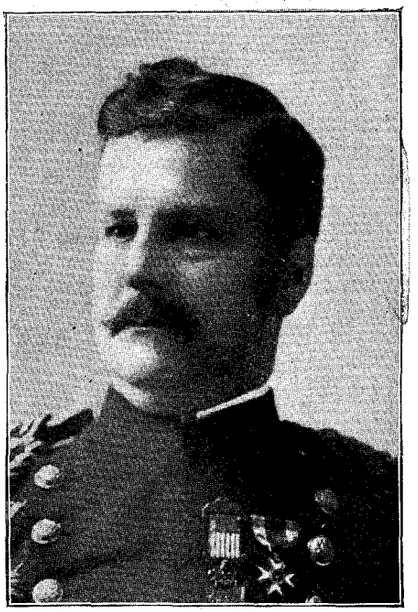
THE "anti-imperialist" press has been aroused to renewed opposition to the President's Philippine policy by General MacArthur's annual report, which, as the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) remarks, "does not bubble over with encouragement," and, in the words of the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.), "affords cold comfort to all who were sanguine that the insurrection was dwindling to an end." Yet the report, says the New York *Sun* (Rep.), "is one of the most illuminating documents on the subject that have as yet emanated from the Philippines"; and *The Army and Navy Register* calls it "a paper of permanent value." It shows, says *The Register*, "that the problem in the Philippines is not altogether a military one, not entirely one to be solved by night surprises and flank movements. There is something required beside the rifle."

General MacArthur handles the subject of guerilla warfare in the Philippines in such a way as to dispel several popular ideas. "The bands of insurgent guerillas," he says, "are not soldiers in the true sense of the word; but it is a mistake to classify them as ladrones, or armed robbers." The guerillas carry on a much more effective form of warfare than the Filipino army did, "as the country affords great advantages for the practical development of such policy. The practise of discarding the uniform enables the insurgents to appear and disappear at their own convenience. At one time they are in the ranks as soldiers and immediately thereafter are within the American lines in the attitude of peaceful natives, absorbed in a dense mass of sympathetic people, speaking a dialect of which few white men and no Americans have any knowledge." Indeed, Colonel Greenleaf, in an accompanying report says:

"The number of deaths in the army has steadily increased, and a diminution of the death-rate can scarcely be expected. The number of men shot from ambush by small guerilla bands now exceeds those killed at any previous time, and as time proceeds and the men become more and more debilitated by the tropical service, the more marked will become the ratio of deaths. For the six months from January 31 to July 31, 1900, there died 24 officers and 971 enlisted men, of whom 4 officers and 204 enlisted men were killed in action, and 3 officers and 43 enlisted men died of wounds, the other deaths occurring from various diseases. This is an average of 4.7 daily."

General MacArthur says that "the casualties arising from this irregular warfare in the American army between November 1, 1899, and September 1, 1900, were 266 killed, 750 wounded, 55 captured; the Filipino losses for the same time, as far as of record, 3,227 killed, 694 wounded, 2,864 captured." He then goes on to make a statement that, in the view of the anti-expansionist press, overthrows the assertion that the Filipinos lack unity and cohesiveness. He says:

"The success of this unique system of war depends upon almost complete unity of action of the entire native population. That such unity is a fact is too obvious to admit of discussion; how it is brought about and maintained is not so plain. Intimidation has undoubtedly accomplished much to this end, but fear as the only motive is hardly sufficient to account for the united and apparently spontaneous action of several millions of people. One traitor in each town would eventually destroy such a complex organization. It is more probable that the adhesive principle come from ethnological homogeneity, which induces men to respond for a time to the appeals of consanguinous leadership even when such action is opposed to their own interests and convictions of expediency. These remarks apply with equal force to the entire archipelago, excepting only that part of Mindanao occupied by Moros, and to the Jolo group. There is every reason to believe that all of the Moros are entirely satisfied with existing conditions and are anxious to maintain them."



MAJ.-GEN. ARTHUR MACARTHUR,
Commanding the American Army in the Philippines.

No hope of early subjugation of the Filipinos by American arms is found expressed in the report; but General MacArthur finds the natives eager for education, and he says that "as the school work can go on in spite of the abnormal conditions of the country, the logic of the situation suggests that the archipelago be submerged immediately under a tidal wave of education."

Perhaps the most important paragraphs are the ones found toward the close of the report, where he touches upon Filipino capacity for self-government with independence, and speaks of future military conditions as follows:

"From the present posture of affairs it is inevitable that the expression of American power in the Philippines must result in planting republican institutions throughout the archipelago, ac-

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companied by all the safeguards of personal, political, and religious liberty, which alone are possible under the auspices of the Constitution of the United States. From this premise the conclusion is unavoidable that in ultimate form the archipelago will sooner or later assume the appearance of one more self-supporting commonwealth, with a population attached to their institutions and capable of maintaining the same, even in the probable event of the withdrawal of the creative power.

"In the light of existing conditions it is difficult to realize that there is any possibility of such a future for the islands, especially so as at present and for many years to come the necessity of a large American military and naval force is too apparent to admit of discussion."

This report, observes the Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.), "absolutely destroys the pretense put forward in the President's letter of acceptance that only a fragment of the population are at war and that they are not sustained by the rest of the inhabitants, who would be pleased to receive the protection of the United States. The President may or may not have believed this, but any of his officers could have told him better." "Is the game worth the candle?" inquires the New York *Evening Telegram* (Ind.), and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks: "A bill of over $100,000,000 a year is to be presented indefinitely to American taxpayers for these gems and glories of the tropic seas,' as Mr. McKinley called them two years ago. Just now they look, instead, uncommonly like a gold brick." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says of the mortality figures:

"We do our work with unheard-of cleanness. The proportion of killed to wounded is simply startling! Statistics of this kind, if reported in the days of Spain's domination in the Philippines, would have horrified us. The appeal to humanity would have been raised in the United States. Perhaps the present state of things calls for a record like this, but is it not a sobering one? It is fair to assume that our troops are doing the best they can with the job in hand. If so, the job has been shaped so as to produce results that must amaze and sober the people of the United States when they face and reflect upon them.

"Is there no better way? That is the question which this record presses upon us with sternest insistance and the most moving eloquence."

"The policy of extermination is a failure, and it is unworthy of this nation," declares the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), and the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) asks: "Is it not plain that the whole policy of pacification by force of arms is as impracticable as it is un-American? And can not Mr. McKinley afford now to reverse engines and apply his wiser and better policy in Cuba to the Philippines? More than one of our Presidents have admitted and corrected their own mistakes; none have added to their fame by persisting in them." It was the "cruel and stupid ignoring" of Filipino ideals and aspirations that plunged us "into the horrible mire in which we have now for nearly two years been floundering," declares the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), and "without a recognition of these national feelings and aspirations—which no people should be quicker to recognize than the American—we shall continue in that mire, to the disgrace of the American name and to the infinite damage of American ideals of justice and human rights."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) suggests that "a native police with white officers" might prove the best kind of organization for handling the scattered bands of guerillas, and the Chicago *Inter Ocean* believes "now that the November election in the United States has dispelled one hope of the conspirators, it may be assumed that even the irreconcilables will give up their piratical warfare." The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) says:

"No candid reader can peruse the report without arriving at the conclusion, already reached by all impartial observers, that the native tribes of the Philippine Islands are totally unprepared for self-government, and that chaos and anarchy would be the inevitable result of their abandonment by the United States. Under these circumstances, the people and Government of this country have no choice of alternatives; they must go forward, without hesitation and without flinching, in the assumption of the onerous duties and responsibilities laid upon them by the fortunes of war."

THE SOUTH IN POLITICS.

ALTHO it is estimated that Mr. Bryan received over forty-seven per cent. of the total popular vote (granting President McKinley a plurality of about 700,000 in a total vote of 15,000,000), and altho a change of only 75,000 votes, or half of one per cent., properly distributed, would have elected the Democratic candidate, the fact remains that the Democratic Party, as shown by the returns, has failed to display a commanding strength outside of the Southern States and four sparsely settled States in the West. Of the one hundred and fifty-five votes that Mr. Bryan will receive in the electoral college, one hundred and forty-two will be cast by the Southern States. Just at present, therefore, the attitude of these States toward Mr. Bryan and his policies is of peculiar interest.

Many Republican papers in the North have been printing editorial excerpts from Southern papers to make it appear that the South wants no more of Bryan or "Bryanism." Yet while such seems, indeed, to be the prevailing sentiment, Mr. Bryan's influence is far from being a thing of the past. One finds the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.), for instance, declaring that "Mr. Bryan still stands as the foremost living American. In defeat he is more glorious than his adversary in victory. He stands for the conservative influence in American politics, against the anarchy of Herr Most and the bomb-throwers on one extreme and the anarchy-breeding robbery of the Hannas and the trusts on the other side." The Columbia *State* (Dem.), a paper of wide influence in South Carolina, adds: "Besides, one leader can not be retired until there is another to take his place. Who is to take Bryan's place? What man in the party can you name who would make such a leader as Bryan has proved even in defeat? . . . . We are satisfied that if he shall seek a third nomination from his party, he will receive it." The Washington *Times* (Dem.) asks: "Do men of the Cleveland and Carlisle stamp really think that honest Democrats who, to the number of seven million, voted for Mr. Bryan last Tuesday, would for a moment think of tolerating them in any position of leadership or any sort of party prominence? If they do, then the sooner they disabuse their minds of the idea the better." The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) insists that the silver issue is still alive. "Altho the silver issue has been declared dead by a party which has never actually ceased its mintage, and has been set aside by many Democrats as a practical political issue," it says, "yet there is that in it which will not down, and which will insist upon coming to the front."

Yet a comprehensive survey of the Southern press reveals that many of the papers want a change. The Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* (Dem.), for example, remarks that "the Democratic Party can not yield any of its principles, but it must abandon its idiocies," and adds: "Reactionaries, calamity preachers, and those who would have their country continually at the wall of wailing must be discouraged, and the protagonists of progress and advancement and those who prefer going forward to either inertia or retrogression must be encouraged. Only those who preach the doctrine of hope and faith and courage should be permitted to lead." The Charleston *Evening Post* (Ind. Dem.) refers to Bryanism as a "remarkable hodge-podge of political fragments that has offended the country for five years"; and the Memphis *Scimitar* (Dem.) declares that the party "must cleanse its house of the mire of Populism, of Socialism, and financial vagaries equally moribund and dishonest. It must cease to sit in the darkness of pessimism and must gather inspiration from

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the brightness of the morning. . . . Under Bryan the Democratic Party has lost more than all it had gained from Jefferson to Cleveland, for it has lost the respect of the country for its aims and its leadership. This loss must be repaired first of all." The Nashville *American* (Dem.) does not believe that "the masses of the Democracy of this portion of the country ever really and at heart sanctioned the alliance with their whilom enemies, the Populists, Silver Republicans, and Socialists of the North and West"; and the Vicksburg *Herald* says: "That abhorrence of things proposed in the name of Democracy — to the heresies comprised in the term Bryanism —was the cause of the Republican sweep as told through a score of testimonies."

The Charlotte *Observer* (Dem.) indeed regards Bryan as "a dangerous man" because "he threatens to change the standard of value; he seeks to set enmity between man and man; he tries to prejudice workingmen against their employers; he attacks the courts and rails against the administration of justice," and the Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.) does not blame the Democrats of the North and West for preferring "the evils they knew of in a weak Republican Administration to the wild vagaries of Populists and Populism." The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) declares that unless the party factions can agree upon a wise and conservative program, the party "may as well announce its intention to retire from active participation in the public affairs of the American republic," and the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) says: "It is not because the South has not been sectional enough, but because it has been too sectional, that it has met with the political rebuffs of the past two elections. . . . The sooner the South relearns the lesson that it has nothing to gain and everything to lose by sectionalism, the better it will be for the South, the Democratic Party, and the country."

Some of the Southern press are even inclined to look without disfavor upon the idea of voting some other than the Democratic ticket. The Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) says: "Twenty or even ten years ago it would have been regarded as an almost unpardonable offense for a man in Georgia, for instance, to vote the Republican ticket, whatever the declarations of the Democratic platform or the character of its candidates. It would have resulted in injury to his business and to personal insult. It is very different now." The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) says in a similar vein: "The intelligent merchants and manufacturers of the South are already in the line of business and national progress, and it is high time for the body of the people to quit voting blindly from fear of dangers that are wholly imaginary. *The Herald* is an independent newspaper, published in a Southern State, and it speaks from these two points of view when it says that the period has gone by when there are any cogent reasons why the South should be 'solid' on election day."

A correspondent of the Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.), who signs himself "The Old South," goes still further with a chivalrous suggestion that "the defeated parties bow gracefully to the victors and move instanter to make the election unanimous. . . . For the sake of peace and harmony, let our Bryan electors in

A FEW MORE NEWLY ELECTED GOVERNORS.

1. J. C. W. Beckham (Dem.), Kentucky. Reelected.
2. Wm. S. Jennings (Dem.), Florida.
3. S. F. Van Sant (Rep.), Minnesota.
4. M. B. McSweeney (Dem.), South Carolina. Reelected.
5. Frank White (Rep.), North Dakota.
6. John B. Orman (Fusion), Colorado. (Photo copyrighted, 1900, by Edward Nocken)
7. Joseph K. Toole (Fusion), Montana.

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Georgia meet next January and cast a unanimous vote for McKinley. By so doing we will demonstrate to the world that there exists now in the United States no North, no South, no East, no West."

Wide attention has been attracted by an editorial in the same paper advocating quite a different procedure for the Southern electors. It says, in part:

"*The Telegraph* has long held to the idea that the South should go into the Electoral College independent of any party of the North, at least until they repeal the Fifteenth Amendment, and there make terms. We are a peculiar people. We have peculiar environments. Our conduct of our political affairs should be a bit peculiar. So long as the cloud of black aliens is above and about us, put there by Northern Democrats and Republicans alike, it would be the part of wisdom and common sense to stand apart, select our Presidential electors apart, and then go into the Electoral College demanding terms.

"It is just as easy as it is to suggest it for the South to resolve itself into an independent political force, and in this way, and no other, can it master the situation. By this method it can absolutely command what it wants, because, when we secede from Altgeld and Croker, instead of fearing the solid South and scaring old women and children with it as with an old Bluebeard, loving eyes will be cast in our direction and there will be a sharp rivalry for our favor."

STATE CONTROL OF MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SENATOR PLATT'S advocacy of a bill which will place the police of the large cities of New York State under the control of state machinery in Albany, and his confident prediction that such a bill will be passed at the next session of the state legislature, has awakened interest not only in his home State, but in the country at large. Such a proposal, remarks the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.), "is a dangerous departure from the Democratic theory and a menace to the liberty of the citizen. A state constabulary would differ in name only from a state standing army, if invested with the power contemplated in Mr. Platt's scheme of police reorganization." Under the provisions of the bill favored by Senator Platt, a state department of police is to be created for all cities of the first and second class, including New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, and Troy, the head of the department to be a commissioner appointed by the governor for six years and the chief of police in each city to be appointed by this state commissioner. "Never has there been a bolder attempt to centralize great power in the hands of a political boss," says the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.).

"There will be opposition to the measure, of course," says Senator Platt, "but those who oppose it will feel the car of Juggernaut run over them." In defense of the bill, Senator Platt's son, Frank H. Platt, writes to the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) as follows:

"The police force, as every one knows, is the power which turns every saloon, pool-room, and place of evil resort into a Tammany club; every policeman is made a Tammany worker, and it is the agent of the police captain, under orders from above, who collects that enormous fund which will next year go into Croker's hands, to be used to sustain his power. No one who will give thought to this subject can doubt that the surest way to beat Croker lies in destroying Croker's control over the police, and in putting that organization under some person strong enough to prevent its use for any but the legitimate purposes of its existence. It is equally obvious that there is no way of accomplishing this through the existing administration of this city. Devery rules the force as Croker orders. The Police Commissioners are Croker's appointees. Croker's mayor will not act to Croker's disadvantage. Therefore, if any relief is to be had, it must come from the only power that is superior to the city's officials, and that power is the State. The State alone can break up the existing use of the police by Croker. The only object of the proposed state constabulary bill is to terminate the present scandalous practises, and to obtain a respectable police administration. The essential feature of such a measure must necessarily be the appointment by the governor of a head who will free the police organization from the base uses to which it is now put."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.), which believes that the bill will be "vigorously assailed, but relentlessly put through," sees some good in the plan. "The sensitiveness of each party to public opinion in departments of state government," it says, "is greater than its sensitiveness to that opinion in departments of local government. The canals are honestly administered. The State's prisons are humanely and honestly managed. The State's charities and asylums are honestly and humanely conducted. The claim or hope is that a state constabulary would be managed in the same way."

BR'ER FOX: "I'll look after your chickens."
—*The New York World.*

The view taken by the Brooklyn *Eagle*, however, is an exceptional one. An overwhelming majority of both Republican and Democratic papers in New York State are bitterly opposed to the innovation proposed. The New York *Press* (Rep.) observes: "So far as the public has been informed, there is one person who is in favor of Mr. Platt's state constabulary bill. He is Mr. Platt." The Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) doubts if the bill would be even constitutional, and declares that if it is enacted "the Democrats will be given an issue which will obscure their own records of maldaministration, and instead of Republican victories and genuine and lasting reform by the people themselves there will probably be Democratic victories and a continuance of Crokerism and its allied evils." "There could not possibly be a more deliberate and brutal violation of the principle of home rule," declares the Rochestor *Post-Express* (Rep.). The Albany *Argus* (Dem.) calls the bill "an outrageous measure," and the Utica *Press* (Ind.) vigorously protests against any plan that would make the police departments of the cities of the State "subject to orders from Albany." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep). believes that "all excuse for a state police vanishes if we have an honest, capable mayor." "Some method needs to be devised," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "that will take the police entirely out of politics. Just how the problem will be solved is not easy to determine."

In the States of Massachusetts, Kansas, and Missouri experiments of a similar nature to that now proposed in New York State have been made. "In each of these cases," declares the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "the experiment has proved a

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failure." The police commissioners of Boston and Fall River have been appointed for many years by the governor of Massachusetts, but, according to the same paper, the result has been the reverse of successful. In Kansas, where Prohibitionist influence was instrumental in pushing through the Legislature a bill giving control of the police to state authorities, "gross abuse of power was charged, and grave scandals were common." The law was finally repealed. In St. Louis the police force has been under state control more than a year, and "has been fruitful in extravagance, abuses, and scandals of every sort." "The results which have followed the application in Massachusetts, Missouri, and Kansas of such a system as Platt now threatens to apply in New York," concludes *The Evening Post*, "are simply what should have been expected. The only sure way of getting good government in any city is through the efforts of its own citizens."

THE CRUSADE AGAINST VICE IN NEW YORK CITY.

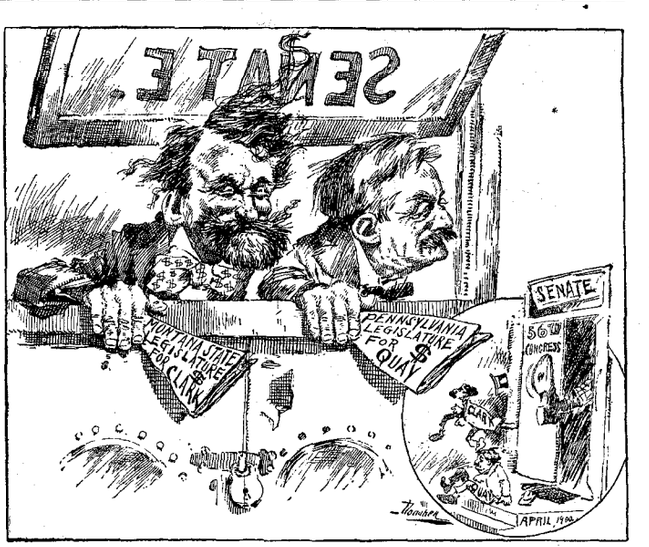
WHAT the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) calls "the most stinging indictment of boss and bi-boss government in this city that was ever drawn," was sent to Mayor Van Wyck last week by Bishop Potter in the form of a letter. The tenor of the letter may be judged from the following paragraph:

"But I approach you, sir, to protest with all my power against a condition of things in which vice is not only tolerated, but shielded and encouraged by those whose sworn duty it is to repress and discourage it, and, in the name of unsullied youth and innocence, of young girls and their mothers who, tho living under conditions often of privation and the hard struggle for a livelihood, have in them every instinct of virtue and purity that are the ornaments of any so-called gentlewomen in the land. I know those of whom I speak; their homes and their lives, their toil, and their aspirations. Their sensibility to insult or outrage is as keen as theirs who are in your household or mine; and before God and in the face of the citizens of New York I protest, as my people have charged me to do, against the habitual insult, the persistent menace, the unalterably defiling contacts to which day by day, because of the base complicity of the police of New York with the lowest forms of vice and crime, they are subjected. And, in the name of these little ones, these weak and defenseless ones, Christian and Hebrew alike, of many races and tongues, but of homes in which God is feared, and His law reverenced, and virtue and decency honored and exemplified, I call upon you, sir, to save these people who are in a very real way committed to your charge, from a living hell, defiling, deadly, damning, to which the criminal supineness of the constituted authorities, set for the defense of decency and good order, threatens to doom them."

This letter was written only after a less vigorous and public protest had failed. Some months ago Canon R. L. Paddock of the Pro-cathedral on Stanton Street went to the headquarters of the police in his district "to appeal to them for the protection of the young, the innocent, and the defenseless against the leprous harpies who are hired as runners and touters for the lowest and most infamous dens of vice" (to quote from the bishop's letter), but he was "met not only with contempt and derision, but with the coarsest insult and obloquy." This affair was brought to the attention of the Convention of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New York, and the convention instructed the bishop to begin the campaign of which his letter is the opening gun.

The mayor promptly replied to the bishop's letter, saying, in part: "I wish here to assure you that I will exert every power which the law has given me to right the wrongs and do away with the conditions of which you complain, and to secure a hearty and efficient cooperation by the Police Department with all who are working to do away with public violations of law and decency," and Mr. Croker, on the evening of the day that the bishop's letter was delivered to the mayor (Thursday of last week), called a meeting of the Tammany Hall organization, and according to the newspaper reports said to the district leaders, among other things: "If any of you gentlemen are guilty of collecting from these people [promoters of immorality], you had better get out of the organization, because the organization has no use for you and you are a disgrace to the organization. This organization can not and will not stand for any such thing." After Mr. Croker's speech, a committee of five was appointed to investigate and eradicate vice. Mr. Croker says that he had not heard of Bishop Potter's letter at the time of the meeting, and that this step by Tammany was voluntary. Other reports have it that Mr. Croker was moved to start the crusade by an appeal from his friend, Isidor Straus, president of the (Hebrew) Educational Alliance. At any rate, Bishop Potter's movement to amend the attitude of the police through the city authorities, Mr. Platt's scheme to reform the police by bringing them directly under state control, and Mr. Croker's crusade through the Tammany Hall general committee are all in full cry. What the effect will be remains to be seen. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.)

WHO SAID NEW PARTY?
—*The Salt Lake Tribune.*



CLARK AND QUAY (over the transom): "Won't they be tickled to see us back?"
—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

POLITICAL RESURRECTIONS IN CARTOON.

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sarcastically observes: "With Croker turned monk, and Platt reformer, the future of the city seems bright indeed."

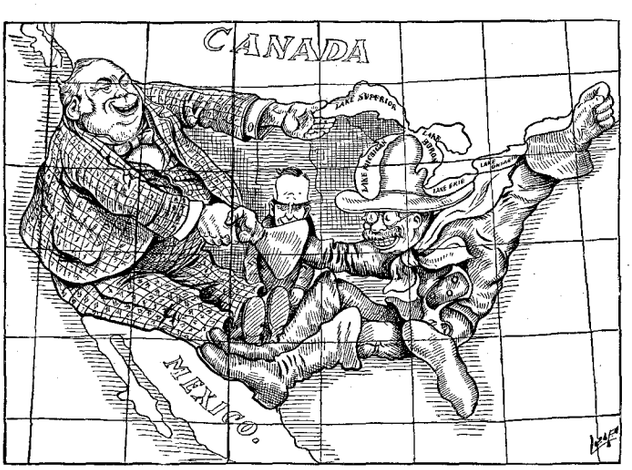
RADICAL PAPERS ON THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

WHILE the radical papers express general dissatisfaction at the sweeping triumph of what they style "the forces of reaction and conservatism," it is yet a striking fact that the election of McKinley, rather than Bryan, is welcomed by them. In the opinion of *The Defender*, a Prohibition paper published in Elmira, N. Y., "the Prohibition Party had more to gain politically in the election of McKinley than in his defeat," on the ground that, had Bryan been elected, "any and every industrial or commercial disaster would have been laid to his door," whereas the continuance of Republican domination, with its subservience to liquor interests and accompanying evils, will open the eyes of the people. A similar view is taken by the Socialists, who believe that the concentration of industry is preparing the way for collectivism, and who declare that they would rather see in power a "trust-promoter" such as McKinley than a "trust-smasher" like Bryan. "McKinley and the Republicans," says *The Social-Democratic Herald* (Chicago), "the natural monarchs under the competitive system, occupied a logical and consistent attitude, and won easily under the law of survival of the fittest. Bryan, while attacking the monopolies and privileges fostered and made inevitable by our capitalistic system, yet defended the system itself."

The Daily Voice, Chicago (campaign edition of *The New Voice*), estimates "a third of a million" votes for John G. Woolley, the Prohibition standard-bearer, and congratulates the Prohibition workers on their "tremendous campaign" and "magnificent vote." "Our heartfelt sympathy," it says, "is sincerely extended to the million honest, God-fearing men who 'held their noses' and voted for either Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan." It continues:

"There were a million of them, at least, just about evenly divided between the two old parties in the final round-up. Taken one by one, each man of them knew and confessed that the saloon is the one great evil of the land that cries for remedy. Brought to the point of answering 'yes' or 'no,' each one of them would have admitted the practical immorality of his vote from high moral grounds; but, to 'save the country,' half of them voted for McKinley and the saloon and half of them for the saloon and Bryan. . . . . .

"All of these men, without loss or damage to any interest, might have helped a cause in which they really did believe—might have voted for something that they really did want—might have followed what was truly their highest ideal. They did otherwise and the cause won a great victory without them—while they 'threw away their votes.'"



THE U 'N I, TED, STATES.
—*The Detroit News.*

The Socialist papers claim an aggregate vote for the two Socialist parties of over 150,000. The Socialist-Democratic Party, which entered the national arena for the first time, won official recognition in several States, and reelected its two state legislators in Massachusetts. The vote of the Socialist Labor Party, which was 36,564 in 1896, did not probably rise much above that total in the election just passed. "The vote was all that could be expected," remarks the Cleveland *Citizen* (Soc. Dem.), "and represents an increase of fifty per cent. over last year. With the destruction of the Democratic Party, and the Republican Party drunk with power, with the People's and Union Reform and Socialist Labor Parties almost completely wiped out, with the development of machinery and the centralization of capital continuing, and with the oncoming business depression playing havoc in industrial centers, we believe that the rising young giant, the Social-Democratic Party, will be a political factor that must be reckoned with in the near future." *The Worker's Call* (Soc. Dem., Chicago) thinks that the disintegration incident upon the "reorganization" of the Democratic Party will have the effect of driving out the radicals and enormously increasing the Socialist strength. *Public Ownership* (Erie, Pa.) hazards the prophecy that "in the next Presidential campaign, the issue will be entirely clear—Socialism against capitalism; there will be no middle ground." The New York *Daily People*, the organ of the Socialist Labor Party, attributes the small vote of this party to the "fake" movements in the field, which obscured the real issues at stake. "Republicans, Democrats, Social Democrats, Prohibitionists, Populists," it says, "all are equally criminal and are but parts of one far-reaching defense of capitalism. All must go down before the working class can come to its own."

The American, Wharton Barker's paper, published in Philadelphia, makes no attempt to disguise the fact that the Populist vote in the country was "regrettably small." It says: "For us there can be but one course. And that is: Fight on—fight on for the right unto death, or until it does prevail."

According to *The Freemen's Labor Journal* (Spokane, Wash.), the greatest danger to workingmen from McKinley's election lies in his attitude toward Asiatic labor. "If the Republicans throw open the gates of America to Asiatic labor," says this paper, "it will not be done all at once, but will be worked about as the demonetization of silver was, in such a way as not to let the voters be aware of it until it is too late to stop it." *Lucifer*, an Anarchist paper published in Chicago, observes: "The majority of the American voters are still on the brutal plane, and hence they delight in war, in bloodshed, and in national aggrandizement." *The National New Era* (Union Reform Party, Springfield, Ohio) pays its respects to the thousands of reformers who voted for Bryan, not because they believed in the doctrines he advocated, but because they did not want to "throw away" their votes. "When will men take hold of this work of reform," it asks, "drop all attempts to settle the feuds between the old parties, and stick to their own work till they win?" *The Public*, a Chicago Single-Tax weekly, which has been an ardent supporter of Bryan, makes the following comment on the result of the election:

"Four years more of a 'syndicated President.' Four years more of trusts, imperialism, speculation, monopoly, plutocracy, and a dinner-pail 'full' with lettering on the outside and scant of food within. Four years more of a prosperity banquet of which the deluded masses only catch the aroma but upon which the syndicates fatten.

"The real objection to William J. Bryan is not his so-called 'economic vagaries.' It is his steady conscience. Men are accustomed to delude themselves with the notion that what they wish in politics is an honest man. It is all a mistake. What too

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many do wish is a dishonest man whose dishonesty is of the same pattern as their own. Bryan's greatest weakness as a Presidential candidate is his honesty of purpose and fidelity to conviction."

The negro papers are for the most part well pleased with McKinley's reelection. Says *The Bee* (Washington, D.C.):

"The triumph of the party on last Tuesday has several meanings. It is a reminder to the Republican Party that the American people do not indorse the blood-and-murder policy of the Democratic Party South, and that it is absolutely necessary for the next Congress, which has a majority of fifty-four, to reduce the unlawful representation of its Southern membership in those States which have disfranchized so many thousands of legal voters on account of their color. . . . The defeat of Bryan and the Democratic Party was a rebuke as well as a positive repudiation of his doctrine and the unscrupulous principles of the Democratic Party."

By no means all the negro papers supported McKinley, however. It is stated on the authority of *The Colored American* (Washington, D. C.) that about thirty per cent. of the one hundred and seventy Afro-American newspapers were either independent during the last campaign or advocated Bryan's election.

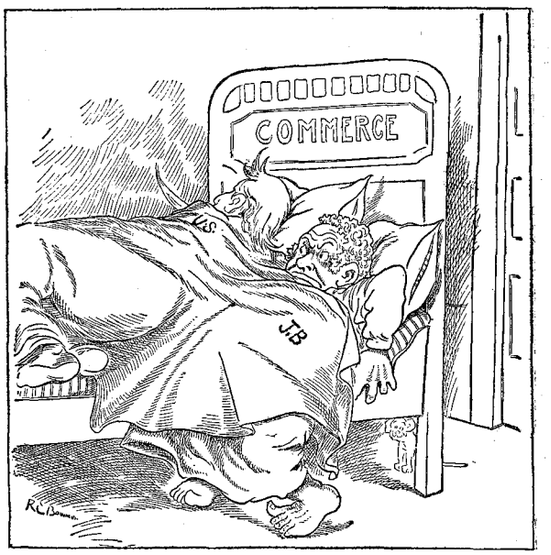
AMERICA AS THE WORLD'S SEAT OF EMPIRE.

MR. BROOKS ADAMS, a well-known philosophic writer, son of the late Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, believes that most of the great catastrophes of history accompany the movement from point to point of the "international center of empire and wealth." In a new book entitled "America's Economic Supremacy," he traces the passing of the center of empire from place to place, and finally locates it in America, where it has arrived since the Spanish-American war. This war, says Mr. Adams, is a link in a long chain of events, which when complete will show one of these memorable revolutions wherein civilizations pass from an old to new condition of equilibrium. The battles of Manila and Santiago are to have as far-reaching effects as the battle of Waterloo, when the seat of empire passed from France to England, where it has remained until the closing years of the nineteenth century. The equilibrium established by Waterloo has been completely destroyed, and the march of empire has been westward from the British Isles and eastward across the Rhine.

The production of pig iron is the best illustration of this fact. In 1880, Great Britain produced 7,749,233 tons of pig iron. In 1897, she had added about a million tons more, while in 1880 the United States produced only about 3,840,000 tons, which in 1897 had grown to 9,807,123 tons, and for the present year the estimates reach a million tons a month.

Wealth has, of course, followed industry. Ever since 1871, Germany has squeezed France, and the latter, to save herself from annihilation, has joined with Russia, lending the industries of that great empire two billions of dollars. Upon this impulsion the empire has solidified, and workshops and factories have sprung up on the Southern steppes, while Poland is becoming a manufacturing province. The Russian railway system is stretching toward Peking, and its ultimate destination is Hankow, the rich central province of China. Much of the money borrowed from France by Russia has gone to Germany for machinery and cheap fabrics; but the seat of empire has been steadily moving eastward.

England has lost the seat of empire gained from Waterloo because she has been unable for years to feed her population. For more than fifteen years the value of English exports have been steadily falling, while her imports have been growing by leaps and bounds. The difference between the two now is twenty per cent. adverse balance. The difference between exports and imports, and in favor of the latter, from 1891 to 1895, was the huge sum of $800,000,000. England is therefore fast losing her foreign trade to America and other countries. This loss of foreign trade is naturally accompanied by a corresponding decline in incomes and deposits in savings-banks. Interest on money in London has declined since 1890, bankruptcy has wiped out many debts, and there has been a heavy sale of foreign—especially American—securities since that date. But in spite of such sales, many millions of gold have been lately shipped to New York. Most significant of all, Sir James Westland, the Indian finance minister, ascribes the crisis in Hindustan rather to the withdrawal of English funds than to the closing of the mints. It is therefore beyond question that Great Britain is not only expending her capital, but the flow of money is toward America as the flow of French capital is across the Rhine. England, it is true, still enjoys a large surplus of capital, but the sources of its accumulation are not reassuring. The items of taxation which show the chief increase are the succession duties, which depend on deaths rather than on any economic activity, and the excise, which shows that drinking has enormously increased among the people.



JOHN BULL: "Aw, why don't you keep on your own side?"
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

Turning from the economic to the military standpoint, Mr. Adams sees France fast on the decline and being inevitably drawn into that vortex whose center of empire is Eastern Asia, and whose trend is irrevocably hostile to England. There are now only two places in the world where the surplus food grown is great enough to supply England: one is on the shores of the Black Sea, by circumstances and sentiment forever closed to England; the other is the great heart of the North American continent which the United States could any day shut up by closing the St. Lawrence River. England is therefore vitally dependent upon America, and may be said to-day to be a fortified outpost of the Anglo-Saxon race on the one side, as Australia, the Philippines, Hongkong, and Hawaii are on the other. England's weakness in diplomacy in allowing Russia to take Port Arthur and Germany to seize Kiau-Chou is due to the fact of growing isolation. But if America is essential to England's existence, the latter is still essential to the welfare of America. She is our best and chiefest market, and her trade in the East, now the best trade she has, if it be lost to her, should come to us; otherwise this whole race will be badly crippled in its competition with the only other section of the human race that knows how to organize a permanent working modern society—the Russians. The battle is now on between these two great sections of

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men, with the Asiatic European coming by continental rail to the shores of conflict, and the Anglo-Saxon fortifying the islands of the "New Mediteranean Sea," in and around which the great battle, economic or military, or both, will be fought during the twentieth century.

Mr. Adams then draws attention to the long struggle in history between the maritime and unmaritime nations for the trade of the world. The current of this struggle runs East and West, not North and South, and as the West increases its capacity to consume the products of the East the maritime nations advance. The Spanish war was simply a battle of fierce competition, by which the West, the maritime nations, gained a point over their adversaries. It was a counter stroke to the taking of Port Arthur and Northern China by Russia.

Mr. Adams says that the only setback to America's complete economic supremacy in the twentieth century will be her failure to exploit the great Chinese market. If Russia seizes the rich central provinces of China, with their untold coal, iron, and other mineral products, and succeeds in holding them against her great Anglo-Saxon rivals, the West must fall back upon itself and its outward energy must in a large measure subside. No day will be so important to America as the day which decides the battle now going on to get control of the markets of China.

But Mr. Adams has little or no faith in Russia's ability to compete with America in this great battle. In intelligence, ingenuity, initiative, and mechanical skill, the Russians are more than a century behind the American people. The Russians invent little or nothing. Their manufactured products, especially their great staple products, cost twice as much as the same products do in America. Their railroads are vastly more expensive to handle. The great masses of the empire are able to save nothing on account of ignorance, crude methods of labor, and the high taxes the Government is compelled to levy. Russia is constantly borrowing money, for her imperial treasury is hard put to it to make ends meet. In other words, Mr. Adams regards the whole Russian system as too corrupt and expensive and the Russian masses too stolidly ignorant to control the world's markets.

He concludes by saying that if America is forced back upon herself, she will have to practise an economy of life that she does not now know and that may threaten her very civilization. The great trusts will own the Government or the Government must own the trusts.

HOW THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS LIKE THE ELECTION.

THE post-election comments of the German-American papers show that neither candidate was a prime favorite with them. One finds the Chicago *Staats-Zeitung* (Ind. Rep.), for example, saying that "if Bryan had dropped his free-silver craze altogether, and made concessions to the old Democracy, he would probably have come out victorious. It is certain that he would have received a much larger German vote, for the Germans were on the point of leaving the Republican Party in a body." And on the other side, one finds the New Orleans *Deutsche Zeitung* (Ind. Dem.) saying, "We are pleased with the result of the election." *Germania* (Ind.), Milwaukee, after noting that the heavy German vote for McKinley in 1896 probably elected him, says that it seems evident that the Germans voted the same way this year, as they "regarded free silver as the greater evil." It adds: "We judge this, for example, by the overwhelming Republican majority in Wisconsin, the most German State in the Union." The St. Louis *Westliche Post* (Rep.), the Pittsburg *Volksblatt* (Ind. Rep.), and the Cincinnati *Volksblatt* (Ind. Rep.) rejoice in the defeat of Mr. Bryan. The New York *Staats-Zeitung* (Ind.) says: "Queer conditions would have to prevail if such a man should ever be elected by the instinctively practical American people."

Many of the Democratic papers printed in German, like many of those printed in English, blame Bryan and his advanced ideas for his defeat. The Baltimore *Deutsche Correspondent* (Dem.) says:

"No party ever had a better chance to win than the Democrats had in 1900. The other party was weighed down by the load of its sins and mistakes. Thousands of Republicans declared that they would not vote for McKinley again, and they kept their word. But a still larger number of Democrats refused to vote for Bryan, and McKinley was elected. . . . Bryan had too many 'paramount issues.' He tried to ride several horses at the same time, and few can do that."

The New York *Morgen Journal* (Dem.), which was an out-and-out supporter of Bryan, declares that Bryan "could have won 'hands down' if he had done before the convention what he was willing to do after, namely, put the silver question in the background." And in a "sausage end" the same paper remarks: "How happy all the small people and workingmen must be now! Every one of the dollars which they have not got will continue to be worth 100 cents!" The Chicago *Abendpost* (Ind.), like the papers quoted above, believes that imperialism, which ought to have been the paramount issue, was forced into the background by Bryan's adherence to silver, and the St. Louis *Amerika* (Dem.) thinks that the fears of the business men had much to do with the Republican victory. It also thinks, however, that a trust-given campaign fund was a big factor, especially as a "not inconsiderable share of this money was used to influence the press." The Cleveland *Wächter und Anzeiger* (Ind. Dem.), referring to these fears of the business men, remarks:

"We certainly wish for the best, and hope that the people may keep what they voted for—prosperity. But we doubt it. Unless all signs deceive us, we are about to experience the biggest business collapse of our lives. The breakdown will not be due solely to the economic policy of the Republicans, it will be due in part to the ebb-and-flood movement in our capitalist economics. But the depression must inevitably be intensified by the manner in which the Republican Party fosters trusts."

The Buffalo *Volksfreund* (Dem.) thinks the New York Democratic state ticket hurt Bryan a great deal. "Not that the Republicans are any better," it adds, "but they are better disciplined. If a Republican boss were to put up the Devil himself, there would be Republicans to vote for him."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE best that Bryan can do will be to paint his house at Lincoln white.—*The Sioux City Journal.*

AS a last resort, we might try the full dinner-pail argument on Aguinaldo.—*The Washington Post.*

IF Lipton really wants to win the yacht race let him have his boat built in America on the sly.—*The Chicago Record.*

THE announcement of a "light" vote in some sections of the South carries a double meaning.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

THE only cloud on the horizon is the possibility of a resumption of the twentieth-century debate.—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

THE Republican Party will regret to lose Mr. Bryan as a political opponent. He is really a good thing.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IT is hoped that the total abstinence sentiment of the country is not measured by the Prohibition vote.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IN THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.—Missionary: "Now, can you tell me what is the chief end of man?" Little Heathen: "To be annexed."—*Puck.*

WE hear much now of the "Democratic Future," but what mostly troubles the average Democrat is the immediate past.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

THE reason football accidents are so few in comparison to the number of players is because nothing is counted an accident unless the victim is killed on the spot.—*The Chicago Record.*

WHAT is the matter with those impudent Filipinos? Don't they know that the election is over, and that it is their business to collapse at once in the absence of further "Bryanite" encouragement? They ought to be prosecuted for breach of contract.—*The New York Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE NEW BIRTH OF ART.

M. ROBERT DE LA SIZERANNE, who has been discussing "Art at the Exposition of 1900" in a series of articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, devotes his last article (October 15) to considering the question: "Is there a modern style?" This question, however, he discusses only in relation to the decorative arts, and the conclusion he draws is that, so far as these are concerned, modern art, save in one point, has no originality of its own. It does not express any *affirmative* effort, but merely a *negative* effort to differentiate itself from the art of the past. The one point in which it puts on a positive character is in the matter of *color*. Here the effort has been, not to escape from the ancient traditions, but to enrich them; not to refuse the legacy of the old masters, but to augment it—in a word not to do *otherwise*, but to do *better*. Looking at nature, the men of to-day have said: "What lovely colors! How delightful it would be to have them upon familiar objects about our houses or on our desks, to catch our eye in hours of leisure or in hours of toil!" And here we must recognize a true esthetic sentiment.

The writer proceeds to describe how the insensible gradations of color which nature presents are obtained. He writes:

"Appeal had to be made to a powerful collaborator, one fantastic and terrible—intense heat. Take a stoneware vessel at the moment it leaves the hands of the potter, and, covering certain portions of it with a paste containing a coloring oxid, bake the whole in a heat of from 1,200° to 1,300° C.—what follows? The color you placed on the clay bakes with it, and its contours are not only stamped on, but melted into, the solid substance. High temperatures, however, are difficult to work with and the hazards are great. Moreover, when the earlier experiments were made, but few coloring oxids applicable to pottery were known. The only colors that could be produced, therefore, were two or three very sober ones, browns, then a few blues, and finally some greens. The scale was limited; but each note was strong, because it was given not by some after-application, but by a color that had gone through the fire with the clay itself, by a soul, as it were, which had shared all the perils of its companion body. The next thing was to enter into rivalry with the facile successes obtained at low temperatures. . . . . .

"Our modernists made the venture. It was in 1883. The same researches and experiments were being carried on in the outskirts of Copenhagen and under the olive-trees of Provence, in Paris workships and in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. The first thing to do was to discover the composition of the various enamels used for covering pottery, and the next to select the colors that were equally capable of withstanding a high temperature, so that the process of baking might not, while fixing the latter, destroy the former, but might unite instead of separating them. By dint of a little deduction and a great deal of experiment, the palette of the ceramist was enriched from year to year; and now he could use yellow, orange, and rose as well as blue, green, and brown. . . . . .

"It is a wondrous kind of painting, in fact, in which we have fire as our assistant. The color with which the clay is covered before it is put in the oven is not the color our eyes shall see when it emerges therefrom. The fire which receives vessels showing the dull green color yielded by oxid of chromium, or the earthy yellow characteristic of iron, will render up a vivid green or a somber gold. And so with the other colors. The artist must see at once both that which is and that which will be. As his hand disposes the coloring oxids upon the clays, his eye transposes them. He already sees blue what is gray, and the yellow of a faded leaf in what is white. It is as if nature, at the moment when she paints a tender green on the leaves of springtime, already foresaw the gold and purple of the autumn.

"And yet he sees not all. After thirty-six hours of firing, a mystery takes place which he can not control. It is in vain that he walks restlessly round the oven, in vain that he takes out with infinite difficulty the little sample of clay used for testing progress, in vain that he applies his eye to the peephole to see if the fire is still pale yellow or already white, and questions whether he will check it. The work of time is not always the same; the samples taken out of one spot in the oven are often misleading; the eye may be deceived by unexpected vapors. Several days after, when the door of the oven is demolished, all within may be found to be either discolored or broken. But fire is not only a fantastic helper; it is also at times a bountiful magician. It will give more than we asked of it. It will reveal new riches, and gladden the eyes of the artist with an ideal of which he had never dreamed. . . . The ceramist has many secrets of his own; one possesses a rare earth which can not be found elsewhere; another hides away in learned tomes the cabalistic formulas of his colored clays and of his enamels. But the greatest secret of all is possessed by the fire; and at certain moments, after days and nights of torturing anxiety passed in watching the flame and wondering what it will give, the ceramist might easily imagine that two spirits are warring for supremacy in the fire, one full of malice who gives him back his work in fragments, destroying at times the dream and travail of a whole year, and one, kind and gracious, who restores it transfigured into jewels surpassing in beauty his highest imaginations."

The writer proceeds to observe that some most beautiful color effects have been borrowed from submarine life:

"In the region where the forms are so poor and hesitating, the colors are of a richness elsewhere unknown and affirmative in the highest degree. The forms falter and lisp, the colors sing aloud. These gelatinous bulbs, these mushrooms with long streamers, these living trees with uncertain curves, could only excite the contempt of a sculptor; but what joy for the eyes of a Rubens or a Velasquez would there be in the blending of rose and green in the haliotis, in the opaline white of the medusa with its crown of bright lilac, in the deep porcelain red or the dainty blue of the physalia."

All these colors, he states, may now be seen reproduced in glass by processes of the most ingenious and laborious kind. Glass, we are told, is no longer valued merely for its transparency, nor for its power to echo back images; it now has something of its own to utter, and that something is the grave, tender, or joyous song of color. If, therefore, modern art is at a standstill in the matter of form, if it can not improve on the lines or contours of ancient models, at least in the domain of color there has been a vast new birth.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHAUCER QUINGENTENARY CELEBRATION.

THE five hundredth anniversary of the death of Geoffrey Chaucer, the "morning star of English song," was the occasion of interesting memorial services in the Collegiate Church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, London, a spot full of memories of the famous pilgrimage to Canterbury. On the afternoon of October 25—the date of Chaucer's death—after a religious service by the Bishop of Southwark and a number of notable Anglican clergy—a memorial window "To the First Great English Poet" was unveiled by the poet-laureate, in the presence of some two hundred persons conspicuous in the world of literature, art, and political life. The London *Times* (October 26) gives the following description of this memorial:

"The window, which is the gift of a private donor whose name was not disclosed yesterday, is a simple lancet in the north aisle, facing the bay nearest to the transept. It is the work of Mr. C. E. Kempe, who has designed so many of the windows in St. Saviour's. In the topmost panel appears a three-quarter face portrait of Chaucer, and immediately below the inscription, 'Geoffrey Chaucer, 1340–1400.' In the middle panels the Canterbury pilgrims are shown setting out from the Tabard Inn for the Shrine at Canterbury, and over the effectively grouped figures of this scene glow the rich colors of an heraldic tabard. In the lower panels is a full-length figure of St. Thomas of Canterbury, in full archiepiscopal robes, and in the act of pronouncing a benediction; while at the bottom of the window is an inscription

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recording the circumstances in which the memorial was presented to the Church of St. Saviour. The situation of the window is particularly appropriate. Immediately on the left is the tomb of the poet Gower, Chaucer's contemporary, and a little further removed is the recently completed memorial window to Bunyan. That and the Chaucer window are at present the only stained lights in the north aisle; but on the opposite side of the church there are commemorative windows to Shakespeare, to Spenser, to Massinger, to Fletcher, and to Beaumont."

In his dedicatory address, Mr. Alfred Austin said, in part (as reported in *The Times*):

"Chaucer was the first great personality in our history, whether monarch, statesman, warrior, or poet, who stood before us clearly as representing what was now felt by us all to be the English type of character and intellect. Chaucer was English in his burly love of the fresh, frank, healthy open air, in his rejoicing sympathy with the consecutive seasons, in his tender, cheerful intimacy with the aspect, the voice, and the vicissitudes—indeed, with all the manifestations—of external nature. True, he was born in London, and in London he long dwelt; but in the time of Chaucer the Western portion of our colossal capital was forest or swamp, and the then inhabited London was as rural, one might almost say as rustic, as is now some Liliputian provincial town. Its streets and houses were embosomed in woods, meadows, and lanes, and so they remained till long after the days of Shakespeare. Hence it was that Chaucer exclaimed when came the month of May:

Farewell, my boke and my devocioun

thus anticipating by more than four hundred years the lines of Wordsworth:

Books! 'tis a dull and endless strife;
Come, hear the woodland linnet!
How sweet his music! On my life
There's more of wisdom in it.

How English that was; and, one might add, how Scotch, for the Scotch were more like the English and more one with them than they sometimes seemed willing to acknowledge. The note just indicated was the note of Burns and Scott no less than of Chaucer and Wordsworth. How English, again, was Chaucer's jovial humor. Peculiarly and permanently English were his types and characters in the 'Canterbury Tales.' But it must not be forgotten that Chaucer, like every great poet, was not wholly and exclusively insular. He was a traveler; and, like so many English poets, he traveled to Italy, and from Italy he brought back the self-same kind of inspiration which later on influenced Milton, which affected Shakespeare, and took such hold of Byron. Another reflection which occurred to him [Mr. Austin] was the practical temperament, the businesslike capacity of Chaucer, who was the controller of customs in the port of London, Parliamentary representative of Kent, clerk of the King's Works at Windsor, the confidant of rulers, warriors, and statesmen, a soldier in France, and a diplomatist in Italy. In his opinion no man ever was, or ever could hope to be, a really great poet who might not equally have been a successful man of affairs, a methodical administrator, a sagacious statesman—ay! a victorious general, or even a circumspect and impressive archbishop. Whether it was because of the limited possession of this practical temperament that the Celtic race, which had produced so many beautiful and exquisite poets, had not, as yet at least, produced a really great poet, he would not presume to say. But it was more or less certain that it was because of this fundamentally practical, weighty, massive element in the English character and intellect that England had given birth to the greatest poets, and to the greatest number of them."

The London *Saturday Review* (October 27) alludes to the striking fluctuations of Chaucer's fame. It points out that after being universally accepted in his own age as the father of English poetry and receiving unstinted homage from the poets of the succeeding century, who were everywhere his disciples, his repute had become obscured even by Spenser's time, and that Pope uses his name to illustrate the transitoriness of literary fame. "So completely, indeed, had Chaucer come to be regarded as barbarous and obsolete," remarks *The Saturday Review*, "that he was tolerated only when translated into the speech and style of the time." This period of obscuration, in the opinion of Chaucerian critics, was doubtless largely due to the great changes in English speech which had taken place since his day, added to the fact that the text of his works was apparently hopelessly corrupt, and therefore doubly difficult to read. Concerning the present satisfactory state of Chaucerian scholarship *The Saturday Review* says:

"There was no lack of editions of his works since Caxton began to print them, but it was not till 1721 that they were taken out of the cumbrous black letter. The editor, however, who relieved them of this burden did more to corrupt Chaucer's text than all the blunders of his predecessors put together. This was Urry, and a more atrocious edition of an English classic in everything but in the type does not exist. The first competent editor of Chaucer was Tyrwhitt, who literally did all that it was possible for a scholar to do when English philology was still in its infancy. But nearly a hundred years had to pass before Chaucer's text could be regarded as satisfactory as that of Homer or of Virgil. The last stage in Chaucerian textual criticism may be said to be initiated by the appearance in 1862 of Professor Child's 'Observations upon the Language of Chaucer' based upon the Harleian Manuscript. This was succeeded five years afterward by the foundation of the Chaucer Society, and the 'Six Texts Edition of the Canterbury Tales' by Dr. Furnivall, a scholar who has done more, both directly and indirectly, for the study of Early and Middle English than any one who has ever lived. With Dr. Furnivall's name should be coupled that of Richard Morris, whose admirable edition of Chaucer's works in the Aldine series, and of a portion of the 'Canterbury Tales' in the Clarendon Press series, has brought Chaucer home to our own educational institutes and to the general reader. In Professor Skeat's monumental edition of Chaucer's complete works the labors of the last fifty years may be said to culminate."

JULIAN HAWTHORNE ON CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

MR. JULIAN HAWTHORNE, in a tribute to the late Charles Dudley Warner, says that Mr. Warner represented in literature the man at peace with himself, who, having seemingly missed the Sturm und Drang period of life, did not care to write anything which would not add to the moral happiness and strength of mankind. Mr. Hawthorne continues (in the *Philadelphia North American*) as follows:

"Warner's sayings always had at least as much heart as head in them; they were not hard, but tender; they did not glitter, but shone with a lovely inner light. They did not aggrandize your intellectual self-conceit, but touched you with the beauty of charity and kindness. They made me wish not so much to write like that, but to attain such a vision and faith as must belong to the man who could write them. Pure and fragrant, tranquil yet animated, was the scenery of Warner's mind; his conversation was like his writing. He was in harmony with his environment, and brought harmony with him where he went. Why did he not write poetry? There was a man-of-the-world touch about him; a powerful, healthy common sense, and withal a comical perception of the disproportion between the plan and the accomplishment in mortal affairs that may have disqualified him; and again, he had not the faculty of spiritual isolation and insight which true poets must possess. This may have been the measure of the difference between him and Emerson. The latter is never so much at home as when his gaze is fixed upon the stars; but Warner loves wayside flowers and people.

"There is only a playful earnestness in those early writings; he did not take himself too seriously. His was the voice of one who does not expect to be heard afar, and therefore is not weighed down with responsibility. But his success, as he advanced in life, made him realize that he had been gifted with power, and his instinct was to use it so as to do people good. How to lessen man's inhumanity to man; how to lead men to avoid evil and to help one another, became his problems. In a gentle, cheerful way he grew to be a preacher and teacher; the voice and smile were the same as before, but the aim had become more serious.

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In his novels, and in his papers in the 'Easy Chair' of *Harper's Magazine*, you find lessons of life set down and interpreted. The 'Easy Chair' papers are better than the novels; the novel was not Warner's best vehicle of expression. He could speak most effectively not through the mouths of imaginary characters, but through his own. He could not invent his own equal; and he had not—we may as well admit—the mysterious creative touch which makes the puppets in a drama live. But he did not confine his activity to writing; he planned and worked, organized and investigated, and gave his thoughts and his time to improving the condition and preventing the degradation of the poor and unfortunate. But no one less than he had the earmarks of the professional philanthropist. He was the furthest possible from being either a self-advertiser or a fanatic. He was a private gentleman quietly doing good, and upon occasion urging others to do it."

"HEROD," MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS'S NEW POETIC DRAMA.

"HEROD," which has just been brought out with great magnificence and éclat in Her Majesty's Theater in London, has had a more adequate test than the author's recent highly praised play of "Paolo and Francesca," which as yet has not been put upon the stage. The latter drama, in its printed form, elicited an almost unqualified pean of praise from the literary critics. Considering the greater rigor of the test now applied to Mr. Phillips's new play, the critical commendation and the popular approval it has met go far to place the young poet and playwright very high among the world's dramatists.

The following interesting *résumé* and critique of the play appears in the London *Spectator* (November 3):

"It is strange indeed that from the day of Voltaire till our own so rich a theme should have lain untouched by a master-hand. It is fortunate that it should have been reserved for the present generation of playgoers to witness the brilliant success of Mr. Stephen Phillips's attempt (to use his own words) 'to paint in dramatic verse with an Eastern background the most tremendous love-story in the world.' In the execution of this task he has seized with unerring instinct on all the dramatic possibilities inherent in the historic narrative—the clash of two natures equally intense and masterful; the perpetual and increasing contrast between Herod's public prestige and his private misery; the spectacle of a strong man torn in two by policy and passion, and of a devoted wife suddenly frozen by the discovery of her husband's treachery. Last of all, he has of set purpose and with a just sense of the romance of *Weltpolitik* striven to 'make perpetually felt the throb of that world-struggle between Marc Antony and Cæsar Augustus which involved the fate of Herod, and with him that of Judæa itself.' And this prompts us to note that in his handling of historical evidences Mr. Phillips has practically left the central facts of the narrative untouched, contenting himself, in the interests of dramatic concentration, with compressing within a certain number of months what actually occurred in as many years. The play opens with the crowning of *Aristobulus*, *Mariamne's* brother, as high priest, and the silent but deadly displeasure of *Herod* at the favor shown to the youth. The people are in a state of ferment, news arrives of a conspiracy in Samaria, and *Herod*, already resolved to remove his rival, is prompted to sudden action by the tidings of Actium. He must start that night to make terms with the victor and secure his position, but before he goes charges *Sohemus*, a Gaul, to see to it that *Aristobulus*, who has gone to bathe, shall not return alive, and entrusts him with the charge of the Queen in his absence, enjoining him further in the event of his own death to take the life of the Queen. *Mariamne*, whose passion for *Herod* is still at its height, now summons him into the palace; but the love-scene is rudely ended by the entry of the bier with the body of the drowned *Aristobulus*. *Mariamne*, tho smitten with suspicion, does not learn the truth until after *Herod's* departure, when she wrings the secret from *Sohemus*. The second act is, in regard to plot, chiefly concerned with the machinations of *Herod's* sister and mother to ruin *Mariamne*. *Herod* returns in triumph from his meeting with *Octavius* to dash himself against the stony and implacable resentment of his wife. During his absence her constant visits to her brother's tomb have stirred the people to indignation and mutiny against their King. *Cypros* and *Salome* accuse *Mariamne* of trying to poison the King, and when *Sohemus*, wounded to death in an attack on the palace, begs the King's forgiveness with his last breath, this is caught up as evidence of a guilty intrigue. The King triumphs over the mob, but he can not conquer *Mariamne's* resentment. She will not deign even to answer the charges brought against her. At last *Herod*, wrought up to frenzy by the malignant suggestions of his sister and mother, orders *Mariamne's* death. The order is ruthlessly carried out on the moment, and when in a sudden change of mood he enters the palace, exultantly calling on her to listen as he reads aloud the list of new honors bestowed on him by *Cæsar*, it is to find her lying dead in her chamber. The third act is virtually a chain of monologs for *Herod*. Haggard and unkempt in person, his mind unhinged by remorse, the King believes *Mariamne* to be still alive, and can not understand why she refuses to obey his repeated summons. His frightened courtiers seek to appease his frenzy with temporizing answers, with music and dances, but the fits of fear and foreboding which alternate with his wild ravings of glory and conquest grow more and more acute, till in the end, despairing of further concealment, his ministers order the embalmed body of the dead Queen to be brought in, and, as *Herod* is stricken speechless at the sight, envoys arrive from Cæsar to announce that he has been made King of Arabia.

"We have already noted the author's acute sense of the historical interest of the narrative. The firmness of his characterization is not less deserving of admiration. *Herod*, in his view, during the period treated in the drama, is far from being an unmixed monster. He is rather allied in temperament and by his union of ferocity and culture, statecraft and sensuality, to the despots of the Renaissance. And *Mariamne* is similarly endowed with the attributes of a barbaric heroism. *Herod's* blood-stained passage to greatness does not affect her love until he strikes at her through her pride of race. The boyish arrogance of *Aristobulus*, intoxicated by his elevation, is admirably conveyed, and the scene before his exit in which he becomes 'fey' on the eve of his doom is strangely impressive. The purely dramatic quality of the play, again, is surprisingly high. It may be urged that there are too many 'curtains' in the first act, that *Mariamne's* enthusiasm over her brother in the opening scene is hardly in keeping with her queenliness, and that the spoken word at the point where the drowned *Aristobulus* is brought in falls short of the occasion. But the strong situations are, as a rule, handled with real stage-craft. The scene where *Mariamne* is charged with poisoning the King, and gladly accepts the challenge to drink the cup, is thrillingly impressive, and the 'curtain' in the second act where *Herod* goes in reading the scroll aloud to the dead *Queen* strikes the hearer with the force of a physical impact. There remains the literary quality of the verse, and here too we can speak with few reserves. Mr. Phillips's blank verse is flexible, melodious, and majestic. He coins splendid phrases to fit the grandiose imaginings of the distempered mind of the King:

> I dreamed last night of a dome of beaten gold,
> To be a counter-glory to the Sun
> There shall the eagle blindly dash himself,
> There the first beam shall strike, and there the moon
> Shall aim all night her argent archery;
> And it shall be the tryst of sundered stars,
> The haunt of dead and dreaming Solomon;
> Shall send a light upon the lost in hell,
> And flashings upon faces without hope.
> And I will think in gold and dream in silver,
> Imagine in marble and in bronze conceive,
> Till it shall dazzle pilgrim nations,
> And stammering tribes from undiscovered lands,
> Allure the living God out of the bliss,
> And all the streaming seraphim from heaven!

In the same context the King has a vision of *Mariamne* in which

> The red-gold cataract of her streaming hair
> Is tumbled o'er the boundaries of the world,—

an image worthy of Marlowe, of whom we are again and again delightfully reminded. But some of the most poignant effects are attained by entire simplicity, as when the King, told by a frightened messenger that the Queen is still asleep and has not stirred, answers with sudden calm: 'Such sleep is good.' But the prevailing note of the diction is splendor, a splendor that is

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at once in keeping with the magnificence of the theme and in welcome contrast with the studied cult of meanness and squalor to which most of our native playwrights have assiduously devoted their talents."

The Academy (London) says:

"We say that Mr. Stephen Phillips has shown himself to be an adept in construction; shown, too, a dramatic instinct rare indeed in conjunction with the poet's thought. Through the three acts the interest of the play never flagged, and two of the 'curtains' are remarkable—that at the end of the second act when *Herod*, not knowing that *Mariamne* is lying dead within, advances up the steps to the open door of her house, shouting to her to share his triumph in the honors that Cæsar has just showered upon him; and that awful scene at the close when *Herod* stands, not hearing the roll-call of further honor that Cæsar has conferred upon him, for he is rigid, like a figure of bronze, the distracted brain at rest, brain and body caught and bound in a cataleptic trance. So he stands pitiful, but still a king, in the midst of his court. And on that picture the curtain falls.

"It is a good play—a good brisk, acting play—sufficiently faithful to history to be credible, touched here and there—and those touches thrill—with the portent of the event that thirty years later was to dominate the world. Other plays, other dramas have been equally as good in construction and interest, but the significance of Wednesday evening, the note of the play, was that through the episodes of the tragedy, the kaleidoscope of the pageant, the dancing and the music, there fell on the ear lines and passages of meaning and of beauty—in a word, poetry came soothingly across the footlights. And what a relief it was to sit in a modern theater and hear things said that the mind wanted to remember. May the literary drama prosper! May other managers follow Mr. Tree's brave example!"

The London *Outlook* says:

"Playwright, dramatist, and poet—his 'Herod' approves him each of these. . . . In 'Herod' he has given us a poem of rare beauty and distinction, rich in music and color, and in striking thought and image. English players with the best intentions are not good friends to blank verse, and the poem is not yet published; but so much even the deaf, remote, and grudging criticaster realized on Wednesday night. But if its medium had been indifferent prose, 'Herod' must still have been an admirable play, interesting, adroit, and moving. Better than its stagecraft, and even than its poetry, is the quality of its imagination. That is essentially dramatic and the point is capital. We shall look forward to the staging of 'Paolo and Francesca' not with hope but confidence, and, it is not too much to add, shall be a deal more sanguine about the future of the poetic drama. But if Mr. Phillips should never write another line, his 'Herod' will remain a pillar in dramatic imagination on which its author and the manager who produced it, and the public who applauded it, may each and all look back with pride. Mr. Phillips has had cause to cry, 'Save me from my friends.' M. Maeterlinck's admirers are tedious and indiscreet enough who hail him as 'The Belgian Shakespeare.' 'The English Shakespeare' was the title of a pleasant extravagance of Mr. Zangwill arising from the cult of M. Maeterlinck, and Mr. Phillips's admirers occasionally remind us of it. Yet one accomplished artist in romance, who does not share his cult, told us on Wednesday that he was disappointed in the second act of 'Herod,' since it did not move him like 'Antony and Cleopatra'!"

The Westminster Gazette, altho it gives high praise to the play, qualifies its praise more than do most of the other journals. It says:

"It would be very agreeable to say that the tragedy is great, but even the pleasure of saying it would hardly make amends for the insincerity of the statement. . . . At the same time it is quite obvious that in Mr. Phillips we have a poet of real quality, who, unlike most of our other poets, has a strong, true instinct for the stage. The comparative failure, then, of the author to write a great play must be explained, and the explanation seems to lie, not in the fact that there are *des longueurs*, but in the fact that the theme lacks elements of greatness, and that the central figure, tho drawn on the whole with very great ability, appears to act inconsistently. We are presented with a madly uxorious *Herod*, one who, indeed, has so intense a physical passion for *Mariamne*, his wife, as to make somewhat undignified exhibitions in public—exhibitions that I should have thought somewhat curiously non-Oriental. Yet, upon comparatively little provocation, upon grounds of policy, he murders in cold blood the brother who, to his knowledge, is deeply loved by *Mariamne*. No doubt one is asked to take the *Herod* as a bloody, unscrupulous man, but one can hardly believe, as the case is stated, that he would act so cruelly toward his wife, and the fact that he does so somewhat diminishes the interest in the man, and robs his tragic remorse of its dignity. *Mariamne* discovers that *Herod* caused the murder of her brother; and here, again, one feels a little dissatisfaction, for she makes the discovery by using to a certain point her physical charms to debauch *Herod's* trusted servant; indeed, she even goes so far as to tear open her dress—reticently, I must say—in order to dazzle his eye. This obviously is not very pretty conduct on her part, and undeniably tends to depoetize her. The author, of course, is justified in replying that these facts lie in his concept of the characters, and that both King and Queen are really bloodthirsty, unscrupulous sensualists; and if we accept them as such, the delineation is most successful. . . . . .

"In conclusion, let me say again that Mr. Stephen Phillips has aimed high and attained a very noteworthy measure of success; therefore our stage is the richer by a dramatist of a character not known among us for a long time."

Popularity of Wagner's Operas.—The *Bayreuther Blätter* has compiled statistics of the performances of Wagner's works, throughout the world, in the year ending June 30, 1899. The performances in the German language, it appears, numbered 1,342, the number for the preceding year being 1,232. The order of popularity of the several operas, as shown by the number of performances, was: "Tannhaeuser," "Lohengrin," "Flying Dutchman," "Meistersinger, "Walkuere," "Rheingold," "Goetterdaemmerung," "Siegfried," "Riénzi," "Tristan." The first was given 280 times, the last 47. The "Ring of the Nibelungen," as a whole, was performed 40 times. In the total number of Wagnerian performances, Berlin led with 74, and Hamburg was a good second with 60. There were also 183 performances in languages other than German, namely, 49 in Paris and 9 in the rest of France, 33 in Brussels, 15 in England (in addition to 24 given in German), 15 in New York, 8 in Italy, 5 in Spain, and 1 each in Moscow and Buenos Ayres.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

IN London a press representative has been going around among the publishers trying to find out, by simple questions, how popular Shakespeare really is among the reading public, and it is gratifying to learn that the bard still holds his own. The following replies were made to the question, "Is Shakespeare still popular?"

"No other author comes anywhere near him," replied one publishing house. "We have two editions of our own—one a choice edition in tree calf, the other a strongly bound, clear-typed one at 3*s.* 6*d.* They both sell well, which shows that he is equally cherished by upper and lower classes. We sell certainly over 3,000 copies a year, and we are only one firm; just think of the many other editions!"

Another firm said: "Undoubtedly! If we can judge by the demand for him. We have sold 37,000 complete sets of one edition alone, each set costing £2 or £3, according to binding. And the demand is such a growing one that we are now producing him in another form."

A third answered shortly: "Everybody knows he is. You might just as well ask me if the Bible is still popular!"

OF all the monuments that may be raised to the memory of Ruskin, none is likely to be more interesting than the block of Borrowdale stone just placed on the crest of Friars Crag, Derwentwater, near Ruskin's home. The spot has a peculiar appropriateness. "The first thing I remember as an event in life," he writes, "was being taken by my nurse to the brow of Friars Crag, Derwentwater." The foregoing words are inscribed on the stone, together with this inscription from "Deucalion":

"The spirit of God is around you in the air you breathe—His glory in the light you see, and in the fruitfulness of the earth and the joy of His creatures. He has written for you day by day His revelation, and he has granted you day by day your daily bread."

On the opposite side of the monolith facing the lake view which Ruskin described as "one of three most beautiful scenes in Europe," says *The Academy*, is a bronze medallion, by Signor Lucchési, representing Ruskin in his prime. The head is in profile and in high relief; a crown of olive is seen in the background over the head, and among its leaves is introduced Ruskin's motto, "To-Day." The inauguration of this finely conceived memorial was as simple as we could wish. The unveiling was done by Mrs. Severn.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SHALL WE BUILD FASTER OCEAN LINERS?

HERE is a question regarding which there is a division of opinion among experts, some holding that altho it is quite possible to exceed present speeds, it would not pay to do so, while others believe that it can be done with practical economy. *The Scientific American*, in an editorial on the subject, notes that in this regard the development of the fast transatlantic steamship has thus reached a critical stage, the British and American companies stating their intention for the future to build vessels of 20 knots or under; while the German companies are continuing to bring out larger and faster vessels at an unprecedented rate. Says the writer:

"The English companies, after having developed the high-speed liner to the stage represented by the *Campania* and *Lucania*, boats which are clearly entitled to rank as the prototypes of the modern high-powered vessel of vast dimensions, have of late produced no fast ship of the first rank; for the *Oceanic*, altho unapproached in point of displacement, is of moderate speed (20 knots), and is, therefore, not to be reckoned in the present consideration. Indeed, it may be said that this vessel was a protest on the part of the White Star Company against the tendency to cram the modern liner with engines, boilers, and coal in the efforts to keep in the front rank of competition. . . . Judging from the present trend of affairs, British ship-owners are drawing out of the competition altogether, and are contenting themselves with the construction of less showy but, as they persistently affirm, more profitable vessels, half cargo and half passenger, of the *Ivernia* type.

"We should be more inclined to believe these oft-repeated assertions as to the unprofitable character of the modern express steamship, were it not for two considerations: In the first place, as the London *Engineer* remarks in a recent editorial, we heard very little from the English press about the dangers to the passengers and the financial loss to the shareholders entailed in running high-speed vessels until the Germans made their wonderfully successful venture with the *Kaiser Wilhelm*, a vessel which not only easily outdistanced her competitors, but has been a strong drawing card, to judge from the standpoint of the passenger agent, with the traveling public. In the second place, the fact that the North German Lloyd Company, after three years' experience in running an expensive vessel of this class, should have deliberately placed an order for two larger, more powerful, and much more costly boats, involving an outlay of, surely, not less than $7,000,000, is to us proof positive that the *Kaiser Wilhelm*, at least, has not proved a losing venture. It is true, as the English journals point out, that the German subsidies given to these vessels are liberal, but it is absurd to suppose that they are sufficiently generous to cover the deficiency on such an enormous investment of capital as will be involved in the production and maintenance of these new ships."

A consideration to which competing companies can not afford to shut their eyes, the writer goes on to say, is the prestige which accrues to the line that can run a 23-knot boat on a 3-week schedule with regularity. That the fame of such a vessel attracts travel is shown by the fact that in a recent week, while the American Line carried 90 first-class passengers from New York, the White Star Line 60, and the *Fuerst Bismarck* 55, the *Deutschland* took out 281 in the first cabin—figures which need no comment. To quote further:

"While no one begrudges the credit which is due to the German companies for having figured so brilliantly in the modern development of the transatlantic steamship, we can not but hope that the American Line will have the courage to order a couple of fast boats which will surpass all others in speed and accommodations. There is not the slightest doubt that our builders are equal to the task of constructing such ships, and judging from the success which has attended the *Lucania* and *Campania* and their successors of the German lines, we do not doubt that these vessels would be a profitable investment."

Elsewhere in the same issue of the paper is described and illustrated a type of boat which, it is alleged, could cross the Atlantic in four days. She has six funnels and her engines are twice as large as those of the *Deutschland*.

WOMEN ASTRONOMERS.

URANIA, the muse of astronomy, was a woman; but most of her devotees have been of the other sex. There have been some notable exceptions, however, and these have not been confined to the present age, with its "new women," but have existed throughout antiquity. In *The Humanitarian* (London, November), Prof. J. E. Gore gives a brief list of the women who have distinguished themselves in this direction. He says:

"Aganice, an Egyptian princess, is said to have tried to predict future events by the aid of the stars. This was, of course, in the interests of astrology; but the first woman really noted as an astronomer seems to have been Aglaonice, a lady of Thessaly, who could predict eclipses by means of the period known as the Saros, a lunar cycle discovered by the Chaldean astronomers, consisting of eighteen years, in which eclipses of the sun and moon recur in nearly the same order as during the preceding period of eighteen years.

"The beautiful and famous Hypatia, daughter of Theon, of Alexandria, seems to have been versed in geometry, algebra, and philosophy, as well as astronomy. We learn from history that she wrote a commentary on Ptolemy's system of astronomy, but this work has been unfortunately lost. . . . Several centuries then elapsed before we hear of another woman interesting herself in the study of astronomy. Indeed, astronomy was at such a low ebb in the eight centuries which elapsed between Ptolemy and the Arab prince and astronomer, Albategnius, that only eight observations are recorded as having been made during this long period! In the seventeenth century a Parisian lady, Jeanne Dumée, wrote a work in which she defended the system of Copernicus, and explained the motions of the earth and the appearance of Venus and the other planets with great clearness. . . . . .

"The famous astronomer, Hevelius, who had an observatory at Danzig, was ably assisted in his astronomical observations by his wife, Elizabeth Korpman. They worked together during a period of twenty-seven years, and the result of their efforts was the publication of the works, 'Prodromus Astronomicæ,' a catalog of 1,888 stars, and the famous work 'Machina Cœlestis.' The observatory was destroyed by fire in 1679, and Hevelius died in 1687, it is said, of a broken heart. After his death his wife edited and published the 'Prodromus Astronomicæ.'

"Another woman astronomer who lived about this period was Marie-Claire Muller, wife of Jean Muller, perhaps better known as Regiomontanus. They had an observatory at Nuremburg in the seventeenth century.

"The wife of the famous astronomer, Godfrey Kirch, calculated ephemerides for almanacs for many years in the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries; and in the year 1702 she had the good fortune to discover a comet."

Women, Professor Gore goes on to tell us, have distinguished themselves not only in astronomical observations, but also in the mathematical theory. In the first half of the eighteenth century the Marquise Du Chatelet translated into French the "Principia" of Newton. Newton's philosophy was also expounded by the famous Milanese lady, Maie-Gaetana Agnesi, to whom the Pope offered the professorship of mathematics in the University of Bologna. To quote further:

"Another famous woman computer was Madame Nicoli-Reine Lepaute, wife of M. Lepaute, watchmaker to Louis XV., king of France. She helped her husband in his calculations connected with astronomical pendulums, and assisted the famous Clairaut in his calculations respecting the return of Halley's comet, in 1758. This famous problem in the theory of perturbations was a work of great labor, and for eighteen months Clairaut and Madame Lepaute calculated all day, and sometimes even at meals. . . . Madame Lepaute also made the calculations of the comet of 1762, the annular eclipse of 1764, and ephemerides of the sun, moon, and planets for the Connaissance des Temps. About the

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same period Madame Dupierry calculated numerous eclipses of the moon. She was the first lady who filled the office of professor of astronomy in Paris.

"The famous astronomer, Sir William Herschel, found an able assistant in his sister, Caroline Herschel, who helped him in all his labors during a period of fifty years, not only in astronomical observations, but in the manufacture of his telescopes. In the years 1786 to 1789, Caroline Herschel herself discovered no less than six comets, and in the preparation of Herschel's catalogs of stars, double stars, and nebulæ, she was of great assistance to her illustrious brother. . . . A contemporary of Caroline Herschel was Madame Lalande, who assisted her husband in the reduction of the stars contained in the well-known catalog of Lalande.

"Among other women computers may be mentioned Madame Rümker, who calculated the orbits of comets, and discovered the comet of 1847; Madame Yvon Villarceau, who applied her husband's method to the calculation of binary star orbits; and Maria Mitchell, the first lady astronomer in the United States, who served as assistant to her father, and afterward became director of the Vassar College Observatory, at Poughkeepsie, a post which she held for eighteen years.

"In the domain of mathematical astronomy, we must not omit the names of Mary Somerville and Sophie Kowalewski. Mrs. Somerville wrote 'The Mechanism of the Heavens,' a work founded on Laplace's great work, the 'Méchanique Céleste,' and Sophie Kowalewski held a professorship in the University of Stockholm."

A STUDY OF FEAR IN CHILDREN.

THE results of a unique study of fear and its causes in children, based on an investigation of no fewer than 15,000,000 cases, has just been published by the United States Bureau of Education. In carrying on the inquiry, thousands of lists were distributed, bearing the names of all manner of fear-exciting things; and these were checked off by parents, by teachers, and by the children themselves. Says *The Nursery*, in giving the result of the investigation:

"After reducing all of the replies to a table, it was found that the highest number feared thunder-storms, the next highest reptiles. Then follow, in order, according to the number fearing them: strangers, darkness, fire, death, domestic animals, disease, wild animals, water, insects, ghosts.

"A comparison of an equal number of boys and girls showed that the girls feared 1,765 things on the list and the boys 1,106. The girls exceeded the boys in the fear of everything except water, high places, and strangers. The ratio of girls to boys in the fear of rats and mice was 75 to 13, as might be expected. It was also ascertained that fear in boys increases from the seventh to the fifteenth year and then declines, while in girls it increases more steadily from the fourth to the seventeenth year before diminishing. The fear of thunder and lightning, reptiles, robbers, and of machinery was found to increase with age.

"Another novel inquiry enlarged upon the fear of ghosts in children. By questioning the little ones and tabulating their answers, it was discovered that the most frequent source of their knowledge of ghosts was in stories told by other children. Stories read by them ranked second in frequency. Of all the other sources, servants had been the most active. Some had derived their first knowledge from pictures, a less number from games or from their own imagination. The smallest number, less than one per cent., had first heard of ghosts from their parents.

"It was discovered that fear almost universally accompanied belief in such specters. Other reactive affects in order of frequency were: fascination, fear of something else in addition to the ghost, lingering fear, absence of fear, fear of telling, enjoyment, and desire to run away.

"Almost a third of all the children examined had the conception that ghosts were white, an eighth that they were like the human figure, a ninth that they were shadowy, an eleventh that they were like dead persons, a fourteenth that they had long arms or hands, and less than a nineteenth that they were like skeletons. Additional notions as to appearance in order of frequency were that 'spooks' have sepulchral voices, are without substance, luminous, black, like animals, like fairies or spirits, and that they have lurid, hollow eyes.

"The most popular belief as to the power of ghosts was that they chase and catch children. Other notions, in the order of the number of believers, were that they glide swiftly, appear and disappear, do all sorts of mysterious things, foretell death, and injure people. Of those questioned as to the time when ghosts appear, a majority believe it to be in the dark, when one is alone. Stating the places where ghosts may be expected, the highest number of opinions was in favor of graveyards."

GOLD-MINING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE subject of gold to be found in our newly acquired Pacific islands is treated in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* by G. D. Rice. He says that altho there is plenty of the precious metal in the Philippines, it can not be obtained in any considerable amounts without the erection of large stamp-mills or smelting-plants, and that the man who is looking for gold without great capital had better enter the field simply as a dealer, buying up the accumulated hoards of the natives in the interior. Mr. Rich tells us that, generally speaking, the gold is found either in alluvial deposits or in ledges and veins. The former pay best at present, and numerous discharged soldiers and civilians are already making considerable money from operating on the river banks in the foothills. Says Mr. Rice:

"Some miners in the Philippines claim to have made large profits by working the sands and beaches on the sea-coast. I saw one place along the beaches of Panay where there was mining apparatus in operation for a mile or more getting out the gold deposits, which probably had been washed into the ocean in the currents of some river and deposited along the shores. The gold obtained seemed to be very fine and worn smooth by long action of the waters. Evidently the original lodgment of this gold was in some far-away mountain, and it was washed to the seas by the rivers. Much of this gold was invisible and would be classed under the head of flour gold.

"Placer gold in the Philippines always has a smoother appearance for the reason that it is tumbled about in the ravines and along the river-courses for a long time before it reaches a place of deposit in the shores of some river or at the beaches. The natives have been at work getting gold for nearly one hundred years, and some of them have secured large stores of the valuable metal without knowing its true value. I have entered nipa shacks of the natives for a resting-place through the night and have been shown the collections of gold and other metals of the native father and his family. Altho the shack may not be worth $10 and there may be a shortage of the necessities of life, the native miner will be able to exhibit a bagful of nuggets about the size of peas, most of them being flattened and worn. Flour gold, too, will be seen, but this is the kind that the native sells or disposes of in some way first and he keeps the nuggets. In fact, in almost every portion of the archipelago, until the past few months, there has been practically no profitable way for the native miner to change his treasure into commercial money. He has had to do his bartering with gold, and frequently the gold has had but little current value in sections of the islands which have been cut off from the outside world. I have seen natives in actual want who were possessors of little boxes of gold.

"A far richer field to work in the Philippines than prospecting just now is to go among these isolated mountain towns and barrios for the purpose of purchasing this accumulation of gold in the hands of natives who have not the ability to dispose of it. There are many of the natives who never go more than five miles from their homes during their lives, and they might have several thousand dollars' worth of gold which they have collected since they could work, and have not been able to get the benefit of it for want of means for changing it into commercial money. Large amounts of this gold could be brought up and shipped to the sea-coast for transportation to America or other countries, and the returns would be profitable.

"It is evident that there will not be any extensive mining operations in the Philippines until parties with capital enter the field and put up stamp-mills or smelting-plants. There are some rich

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lodes in the mountains of the southern islands of the Philippines, and in less than five years some of the promoters of mining schemes there are going to make a great amount of money. There are thousands of natives available for service in the mines at the low rate of wages of ten to fifteen cents per day, while there are a great number of Chinese coolies here who would work for even less than that. There are at present some American mining concerns represented here, and steps are being taken to put in necessary equipment to utilize the veins of quartz which have been located. I have been through the mining sections of Panay, part of Luzon, Mindanao, and several other islands, and in every instance the samples of gold ore were promising."

A PITHECANTHROPUS HUNT.

SOME of the Parisian yellow journals have been heralding in large type the approaching despatch of hunting-parties who are to try to catch or kill a live pithecanthropus in the pathless jungles of Java. This creature, as our readers will remember, is the famous "missing link" which is known to us chiefly by some few bones dug from the deposits of a far distant geological period on that island. This being the case, the bold hunter who tries to track the creature to its lair will have a hard, tho not a dangerous, task. The *Revue Scientifique* thus pokes fun at its credulous contemporaries:

"Several journals have recently announced that two expeditions are being organized to hunt the pithecanthropus. One directed by Haeckel, the eminent naturalist of Jena, and the other equipped at the expense of Mr. Vanderbilt, the American Crœsus, will endeavor—so the daily papers assure us—to hunt down and capture the animal whose remains have been unearthed by Dr. Eugene Dubois. If we reflect that Java is scarcely one-quarter as large as France, that the island is of elongated form, so that the existence of interior solitudes is impossible, and that it is thickly inhabited and well cultivated, so that there are no parts of it unknown to man, we shall have to admit that the chances that an animal so important as the pithecanthropus has escaped notice are very slim. If the pithecanthropus still lives, it should have become evident ere this, it would seem, under the geographical conditions existing in Java. On the other hand, we should not overlook the fact that if the pithecanthropus really does exist in Java, it is in the form of a fossil, and that the remains that we already possess come from deposits of the tertiary age—from pliocene strata, to speak more exactly. We must then give up this idea of the pithecanthropus hunt, which has been so seductive. What Messrs. Haeckel and Vanderbilt have done is simply to organize expeditions for the discovery, if possible, of additional remains of the pithecanthropus in the fossil-strata of Java. This is less startling, perhaps, but it will be much more difficult than the enterprise announced by the papers. We can not but wish the explorers good luck, for, in truth, what remains we have of the pithecanthropus so far are rather scanty."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

New Substitute for Leather.—A new substance called "fibroleum," invented in France by M. Brigalant, is described in a report presented to the *Société d'Encouragement* by M. Livache. According to an abstract printed in the *Revue Scientifique* (October 13), this product is obtained by chemical treatment of leather-waste, which has hitherto been used only for the extraction of the grease that it contains. To quote the abstract: "The clippings of leather, cut into very small bits, are stored in great vats, where they are macerated in an alkaline solution, which, by dissolving the substance that cements the fibers together, leaves them independent. This operation requires great delicacy, for a too concentrated solution or a too prolonged maceration would alter the fibers as well as separating them. The operation, which lasts eight to fifteen days, takes place at the ordinary temperature. After washing with cold water, the material passes to a special defibrator. The resulting pulp, which is very soft to the touch, is treated in machines similar to those used in paper-making, and the result is a very light but strong sheet not more than .1 millimeter [$\frac{1}{250}$ inch] in thickness. These may be made to adhere, forming sheets varying in thickness from 1 to 10 centimeters [$\frac{2}{5}$ inch to 4 inches]. After treatment in the hydraulic press these sheets look like leather and have its strength. M. Brigalant has made interesting uses of fibroleum, chiefly in replacing the inferior products that are used in the manufacture of cheap shoes. At present the inventor is making daily 125 to 150 gross of soles, and is putting in machinery sufficient to turn out 1,000 gross a day. Altho fibroleum is more absorptive of water than real leather, its strength and flexibility, as well as its cheapness, make it suitable for all sorts of uses, and M. Livache thinks that the industry is destined to extend widely."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN INTERNATIONAL GAME PRESERVE.

AN act of great importance to all those who are interested in preserving from extermination the wild animals of the world was recently taken by representatives of the various European powers that control territory in Africa, by which the larger portion of that continent becomes, to all intents and purposes, a vast game preserve. Mr. John B. Torbert, who writes on the subject in *The National Geographical Magazine* (November), notes that all game, both great and small, is in danger of disappearing before the persistence of sportsmen and of the gatherers of hides and ivory. He goes on to say:

"Africa is still rich in animals, birds, and fishes, and by placing certain restrictions upon their destruction many species that would otherwise be exterminated may be fostered and perpetuated. Both the professional hunter and the sportsman would then be able to gun or fish with reasonable success without endangering the future supply of game.

"In London, on May 19 of the present year, a convention was signed by the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Germany, Spain, Belgium, France, Italy, and Portugal for the protection of the wild animals, birds, and fishes of Africa, which convention, after being ratified by the powers, is to remain in force for fifteen years. By thus acting in concert, the European nations who are most interested in Africa, through their extensive colonial possessions, have formed themselves into a powerful game-protective association, with jurisdiction over the most extensive game preserve in the world.

"The area over which the provisions of the convention are to apply includes all that portion of the Dark Continent extending from the twentieth parallel of north latitude to the Southern line of the German possessions in Southwestern Africa, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. Under the terms of the convention, the hunting and destruction of vultures, secretary birds, owls, giraffes, gorillas, chimpanzees, mountain zebras, wild asses, white-tailed gnus, elands, and the little Liberian hippopotamus is prohibited. The young of certain animals, including the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, zebra, antelope, gazelle, ibex, and chevrotain, are protected, and also the same species when accompanied by their young. Particular emphasis is laid on the protection of young elephants, and all elephants' tusks weighing less than twenty pounds are to be confiscated by the Government if the animal was killed after the convention went into effect. The eggs of the ostrich, among those of a large number of other birds, are to be protected, but those of the crocodile and of poisonous snakes and pythons are to be destroyed. A limited number of lions, leopards, hyenas, otters, baboons and other harmful monkeys, large birds of prey, crocodiles, poisonous snakes, and pythons may be killed.

"The method of taking or killing game is regulated to the extent that the use of nets and pitfalls is forbidden, and dynamite and other explosives must not be used for taking fish. Only persons holding licenses issued by the local governments are allowed to hunt wild animals within the protective zone, and these are revocable where the provisions of the convention are in any way violated.

"Another provision is that the contracting parties shall . . . . encourage the domestication of zebras, elephants, and ostriches."

Electricity and Election Returns.—"When Andrew Jackson was elected President of the United States," says *The Electrical Review*, "it took some two weeks for the news of his election to reach headquarters at Washington, and some of the

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outlying districts of the country were not notified of the fact for a month or so afterward. There can be no better illustration of the widespread use of electrical means for transmitting intelligence, and the amazing swiftness with which the news from such a vast district as that embraced by the United States and its territories can be gathered, than that presented by the publication of election returns. The country is, roughly speaking, three thousand miles wide in one dimension and about two-thirds as broad in the other, and yet in five or six hours from the closing of the polls the results of elections held in countless precincts and districts of this enormous territory are gathered and made known, not only at a central point, but the news is transmitted in its fulness back again over the whole great area of the country. A century ago such a performance as that we have just witnessed on the part of the telegraph and telephone companies in gathering and publishing the news of the election would have been regarded as pure witchcraft. To-day it is only one of the many familiar miracles that are constantly being performed by the same agency—electricity."

THE COMING WOOD FAMINE.

THE world is using more wood for structural purposes than it is producing. This fact is brought out in a work by M. Mélard, published by the French national printing-office. His arguments and conclusions are summarized in a recent number of the *Revue Scientifique*. According to M. Mélard, the forestry situation of the world can be stated as follows: The consumption of wood is greater than the normal production of accessible forests, and there is thus a continual deficit which is made up, for the moment, by the destruction of forests. The author undertakes to demonstrate this by showing that the countries of the world that are the greatest consumers of wood, not being able to supply their own wants, are importing annually a considerable quantity of wood for structural purposes. He goes on to state that in the five years from 1894 to 1898 France has been obliged to import annually more than 140,000,000 francs' [$28,000,000] worth of wood of this kind, while exporting it only to the value of 42,000,000 francs [$8,500,000]. The trouble is, the author believes, that too much wood is grown for fuel and not enough for construction. The same is true in other countries. England's exports of wood have fallen to practically nothing; the same is true of Holland. Belgium, with seventeen per cent. of her territory forest land, has an annual wood deficit of 100,000,000 francs [$20,000,000]. Germany, Spain, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Italy, Servia, Switzerland—all import more wood than they export. Says the writer:

"These importers of wood have a collective population that represents fifty-seven per cent. of the total population of Europe, and those among them that are the greatest consumers of it, namely, England, Germany, France, and Belgium, are the ones in which industry is most flourishing, commerce most active, the production of metals and coal the most intense. This goes to confirm what has been said above of the impulse given to the consumption of wood by industrial development. The ways in which it can be used have varied, but not diminished.

"The insufficient production of wood in these countries is made up at present by supplies from Austria-Hungary, Sweden and Norway, Finland, Russia, Rumania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the United States, and Canada. These sources are of different value, and some of them, it would appear, are in no condition to supply, for any length of time, the demands of the consuming countries."

The writer goes on to justify this last statement by a detailed examination of each country's resources, in the course of which it appears that the demand for wood for the manufacture of paper-pulp is proving a very great factor in the problem. The use of wood for fuel is decreasing, but this new use is increasing very rapidly, so much so that, as shown in a recent article in these pages, it is difficult to supply the demand. It is evident, therefore, that we must either find some other cheap vegetable fiber from which to make our paper, or give up the use of wood for structural purposes. In any case, there is likely to be a wholesale destruction of forests before this alternative is impressed on the public mind with sufficient force.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Spontaneous Combustion of Steel.—"This phenomenon," says *Cosmos* (October 13), "is rare, and fortunately can take place only in peculiar conditions. For if conservative people object to mechanical traction because an automobile occasionally takes fire from the naphtha in its motor, what would they say if an ordinary bicycle were subject to sudden combustion? Nevertheless, the spontaneous combustion of steel is an observed fact. A Chicago manufacturer named Lillet first observed it under the following circumstances: An emery wheel used for cutting hard steel plates had been moistened for a long time by means of a sponge that finally became filled with particles of steel detached by the action of the wheel. The sponge, after long service, was withdrawn and laid aside on a wooden shelf, where it took fire. The particles of steel must have oxidized rapidly in contact with the moist sponge, thus setting free enough heat to raise them to incandescence.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A New Fuel.—Experiments are being made in Russia with a new fuel, "petrolized peat." Ordinary peat is impregnated by special methods with crude petroleum or with petroleum residue. The product is said to be impermeable to moisture and does not absorb it even after being left in water; it does not dry to a powder like common peat, and its heat-giving value is almost equal to that of coal. This process, says *L'Echo des Mines* (Paris), which reports it, may give new value to French peat deposits. Berlin has gone back to peat for fuel, and nowadays we must neglect nothing. "The trouble is," it goes on to say, "that, altho we have such great quantities of heat in our country, we have not, as Russia has, an abundance of petroleum. It is to be feared that in France petrolized heat will be a luxury." Here is a suggestion for our own country, where there is both peat and petroleum.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

PROPENSITY OF EPILEPTICS TO TRAVEL.—"Dr. A. Hoche, of Strasburg," says *Popular Science*, "gives the substance of a contention by Dr. J. Donath, of Budapest, to the effect that loss of consciousness is not a necessary feature of an epileptic paroxysm. The epileptic explosion, Donath thinks, is sometimes manifested in the form of a sudden impulse to travel, and he mentions three instances of its occurrence in epileptics. Hoche, who admits that if such a morbid propensity is due to epilepsy, the fact is of great medico-legal importance as serving to explain some cases of desertion, vagabondage, etc., questions the validity of the doctrine that loss of consciousness is not essential to the epileptic paroxysm, and until that is proved, he intimates, we are not justified in imputing elopements and the like to epilepsy."

THE Andrée buoy which was recently found near Iceland was opened at a recent meeting of the Academy of Science at Stockholm, in the presence of Arctic explorers Nordenskiöld, Nathorst and, others. "The buoy," says *The Scientific American*, "bore the inscription 'Andrée's Popular Expedition, No. 3, 1896.' Tho it had lost its original color, it was quite undamaged. Owing to the defective construction of the screw of the upper portion of the buoy, the latter could become unscrewed very easily by the waves or by pressure from the ice. The buoy could not have fallen either on land or on ice, as the under portion, which is copper, bore no indentation as the result of such a fall. This is the first Andrée buoy which has been picked up with its upper screw and copper shell in their proper condition. These have hitherto been missing."

THE coffee-growing industry in tropical Africa is developing tremendously, according to *The Scientific American*. It says: "The seed was introduced into the country about five years ago by some English missionaries, who conveyed a few beans from Kew with the object of ascertaining whether the resources of the country were favorable to the culture of the article. Judging from results, the ground appears peculiarly adapted to the industry, since last year 100 tons of coffee were exported from Uganda alone, and the result of this year's production will be even greater. Blantyre's coffee is generally contended to be the finest in the world, even excelling the famous Mocha. It is greatly in demand in England, but unfortunately up to the present the supply is very limited. The great difficulty with which the growers have to contend is the imperfect means of transporting the article from the plantations to the sea. This difficulty, however, will be overcome to a great extent by the construction of the Uganda Railway."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ARE WOMEN MORE RELIGIOUS THAN MEN?

THE statement, often made, that the church is better adapted to the needs of women than to those of men, has resulted in a rather extensive journalistic investigation to determine on which side religious faith is the stronger. The results are discussed in the Boston *Evening Transcript* (November 10) by George Willis Cooke, who writes as follows:

"That women are more under the dominion of priests and preachers than men are is a form in which this tradition frequently presents itself; and to a large extent the justification for it is found in prejudice only. If women have a greater liking for priestly influence than men have, it is not because they are more religious or more superstitious. Nor is it because they are more credulous and more easily imposed upon. A more recent theory, that has the weight of wide scientific acceptance, asserts that heredity is in some way due to women and variation to men; but this is the old passive and active doctrine in a new form. It has been rather effectually disposed of by Prof. Karl Pearson in his essay on 'Variation in Man and Woman.' After an elaborate scientific investigation he arrives at the conclusion that 'the principle that man is more variable than woman must be put on one side as a pseudo-scientific superstition until it has been demonstrated in a more scientific manner than has hitherto been attempted.' He also adds: 'I do not proclaim the equal variability of the sexes, but merely assert that the present results show that the greater variability often claimed for man remains as yet a quite unproved principle. The numerous popular writers who have seized this principle as a text upon which to preach various social lessons are, in my opinion, starting either from a dogma or a superstition, and not from a result of genuine scientific research.' In fact, they are basing their conclusions on a tradition as old as civilization, and they are merely bringing science to its support. Of the same character is the assertion that women are more religious than men."

Mr. Cooke says further that it has been calculated by Professor Starbuck (in his work on "The Psychology of Religion"), after careful research, that boys are more credulous than girls in the proportion of 59 to 31, and that they are more religiously inclined than girls in the proportion of 19 to 16. On the other hand, Professor Starbuck is quoted as saying:

"The girls express a pleasure in religious observances more frequently than the boys by a ratio of 17 to 7; while, on the contrary, boys express a distinct dislike for them more often than the girls by a ratio of 21 to 9. Again, an intimate relationship with God or Christ is much more distinctly true of the girls, and they likewise have a keener sense of right and wrong. The boys, on the other hand, look on religion as objective and external more than two and a half times as often. These considerations would seem to indicate that girls are more imaginative, more actively responsive to their surroundings, perhaps are more precocious, than the boys, and that religion has for them a more vital significance."

Girls, Mr. Cooke continues, are more emotional and moral than boys, and, after a few years, they have a deeper feeling of incompleteness and of imperfection. He quotes from Professor Starbuck again:

"Brooding and morbid sensitiveness belong almost exclusively to women—the ratio between the sexes is that of 31 to 6. Males, on the other hand, work out their ideals from the side of reason, as is seen in their greater anxiety over doubt—apparently as 31 to 8. The same thing is indicated in the greater friction with surroundings, which is an index of the power to judge and choose. In short, the constructive and rational elements are more pronounced in males. With them the push up through adolescence is more specialized, while women are more given to agonizing their way. The contrast grows, doubtless, out of the constitutional unlikeness between the sexes."

Mr. Cooke continues:

"The causes of doubt in young men and women show their sexual differences, 23 per cent. in girls being educational, while in boys it is 73 per cent. Natural growth causes 47 per cent. of doubt in girls and 15 per cent. in boys. Commenting on these figures, Starbuck says that 'men begin with doubts in regard to specific things, and work their way gradually toward the most abstract and universal conceptions. Women usually take just the opposite course; with them doubt most often begins with the conception of the existence of God, or by lumping everything together and questioning it all at once.' Young men are much more inclined than young women to reject the inspiration of the Bible, the divinity of Christ, and customary beliefs and traditions. On the other hand, young women show a much greater tendency to doubt in regard to the existence and attributes of God, immortality, the lives of Christians, special providence, and everything in general."

Mr. Cooke arrives at the conclusion that men and women are equally religious, only in different ways. It is a psychological problem, which has to take into consideration the environments of the two sexes. On the one hand sensibility, suggestibility, altruism, and feminine intuition mark the woman, and conservatism makes her the balance-wheel in the social mechanism; man, on the other hand, has a desire for self-expression, self-perfection, and knowledge which is much greater than in woman. Man is more individualistic, and, his intellect being more prominent, he has more theoretical doubts. Professor Coe, in his book on "The Spiritual Life," has said, "women feel more, while men feel more intensely," and again:

"If we view the problem psychologically, we shall feel perfectly safe in assuming that any large and persistent excess of women in the churches is chiefly due to a superior adaptation of church life to the female nature. It is because the church looks at things with feminine eyes, and calls chiefly into exercise the faculties in which women excel men."

THE HOSTILITY TO PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

THE agitation against Protestantism is rapidly reaching an acute stage in France. The Roman Catholic Church authorities, since the defeat of the Assumptionists, have only intensified their attacks upon the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry; and the fact that the *Croix*, the great Roman Catholic weekly, with more than a million subscribers, has passed into the hands of a company of laymen, has not changed its attitude of hostility to the administration and to Protestantism, as appeared from the opening article by the new editor-in-chief. A new anti-Protestant paper has appeared in *Le Pays*, the editor of which is Ernst Renauld, the author of the notorious anti-Protestant pamphlets, "Le Péril Protestant," and "La Conquête Protestante." The program of the new periodical is announced in these words, found in the first number: "We descend into the arena in order to engage in the most terrible of all wars, namely, a religious war; but we hope for the future of France, for national unity, to which we dedicate all our powers."

The anti-Protestant "Ligue de la Patrie Française," in its organ *Action Française*, has published replies which the editor has received in response to questions on the dangers of Protestantism addressed to the leading Academicians and liberal thinkers of France. The questions were as follows:

1. Is Protestant morality less superstitious than Catholic morality? Does not Protestantism in the eyes of honest thinkers constitute a great danger to freedom of thought? Would Protestant clericalism be less "Jesuitical" than the other?
2. Is Protestant morality able to increase the power of the state? Do not Germany and England refuse to apply Protestant principles in their politics? Do not the aims of Protestantism in France end in disorganizing work?
3. Would it be to the interests of France to become Protestant in the sense in which this is attempted by French Protestantism? Would this be a step forward or a step backward?
4. Does not the influence which Protestantism at the close of

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the nineteenth century exercises in France constitute in the eyes of reasonable thinkers the greatest dangers to the state? Must not such thinkers join in a crusade against this invasion by joining with the Catholics of the country?

From the answers received the following are especially instructive:

M. de Voguë, of the French Academy, writes: "It is very evident that in recent years the political Protestant clericalism has attempted to control the conduct of the highest offices of the state, especially the department of education. I am of the same opinion as you, that this clericalism can become as dangerous as the Catholic clericalism has been, for both domestic and foreign relations. Our foreign relations are based upon the Catholic status of the country."

Paul Bourget does not believe that France can ever become Protestant, because that country does not possess enough of religion to supply the requirements of two churches. Protestantism would make France atheistic. The claim has been made that every Frenchman who in the last hundred years has ceased to be a Catholic has also ceased to be a Christian. "You may rest assured that all those who are trying to Protestantize France have sinister motives. And what reason have you to ascribe to Catholic morality 'superstition,' or to apply to the Catholic Church the misnomer of 'Jesuitic'?"

Jean de Bonnefou thinks that to make France Protestant would be the same as making it atheistic by phrases and empty words; for not one half of the Protestant pastors believe in the Trinity or the essentials of the Christian faith.

Jules de Gaultier, the famous sociologist of the Comté school, thinks that in the present struggle neither the real Roman Catholic Church nor confessional Protestantism is a factor; but the issue at stake is really only a dead religion, the decay of which will be followed by the supremacy of perfect freedom of thought. Christianity is poison, and a strong dose of it killed antique heathendom, but a small dose is a medicine. Roman Catholicism has mixed this poison in a large mass of antique thought and life, and therefore is harmless. Protestantism, on the other hand, seeks to revive original Christianity and is therefore dangerous to free thought.

Gautier-Villars exclaims: "I am ready to burst with wrath! I regret that the times of the school of Alexandria are over. I am anxious for a civil war that will enable us at last to leave literature aside and resort to arms. Our country can be restored to health only after at least one third of the useless have been shot down!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAX MÜLLER'S SHORT RECIPE FOR A NEW RELIGION.

THE observer of religious conditions is well aware that in numberless directions there are people who profess to find inadequate and unsatisfying all the present religions claiming to be divine revelations, and who are looking for a new light; but it is not often that any one seeks to determine the momentous question of a new religion—as one eats his dinner at a railway station—within the limits of a ten-minutes' wait. Yet this was the case not many years ago, as shown in an incident related by the late Prof. Max Müller, of Oxford. We give Professor Müller's own words, as reproduced in a late syndicate article in this country:

"Many years ago, I ought to say, my servant brought me a card while I was at luncheon, with the name of Arinori Mori. I did not recollect such a name, and I appointed a later hour to see my visitor. But he, as I heard from a conversation outside my door between him and my servant, would brook no delay, and sent in word that if he could not see me at once he could not see me at all, because he was on his way from Washington to Tokyo. In he came, making his excuses to Mrs. Max-Müller for interrupting our family meal, and rushing at once *in medias res*. Nearly out of breath, he told me that he came from Washington, where he had been Japanese minister for several years, that he was to take a place in the ministry at home as minister for education, and that he must catch the next train from Oxford to London in order not to miss his steamer for Japan.

"'But has your excellency seen Oxford and its beautiful buildings?' I asked.

"'I have no time for any of them,' he replied. 'I want to see you and to ask you a question. Excuse me, but I have only ten minutes to spare.'

"He spoke English fluently, and his animated face gave me the impression that he was a person of considerable intelligence and of a very active mind. He was sitting close by me, never quiet for a moment, while I was finishing my luncheon, tho I felt a little like a man who had a loaded pistol put to his head.

"At last he broke out in very rapid English: 'You see, sir,' he said, 'we want a new religion in Japan. I do not speak for myself—I do not want a religion, I read Confucius; and that suffices for me. But the people at large, the people whom we have to govern, the uneducated people in fact, have lost their religion. They do not believe in their Buddhist teachers, they laugh at our Shinto priests. They have, in fact, no religion at all.

"'Now, you, sir, know all the religions of the world. What religion shall we adopt?'

"Then, as if to stop me, he said in a very kindly way: 'Do not say Christianity. Christianity will not do for Japan. You know what troubles we had with the Christians in Japan. They joined our political parties, intrigued, and did no end of mischief. At last, as you know, they had to be expelled or exterminated. No, no; the teaching of your Christ may be very good as a religion, but Christianity will never do for Japan. Those Christian missionaries are firebrands, or whatever name you call them here, petroleuses, anarchists.'

"'I know,' I remarked, when he had vented his anger against the former Christian settlers in Japan, 'that some hundred years ago you found the Christian missionaries very troublesome guests. But I thought that Japan had changed all that, that you opened your ports and your towns to the imports of all nations, and that you would never again have those horrible massacres which our missionaries and our missionary societies have not forgotten. But you see,' I added, 'I can not recommend to you any of the ancient religions of the world. You are so very modern now, or, if I may say so, so go-ahead. You have been doing excellent work as students of physical science, of philosophy, of engineering. You know how to build steam-engines without our help, you light your towns with electricity. Shall I recommend to you the religion of the fire-worshipers, who consider it wrong to blow out a candle?

"'Therefore, you see, we may strike out at once the Vedic religion, the Brahmanic religion, the religion of Zoroaster, and, I may add, the religion of the Old Testament also. They are all of them too old-fashioned for so new-fashioned a race as your people.

"'You might try Mohammedanism, or Islam, which is no doubt a most excellent religion. But what your countrymen have seen of it in China would probably fail to make any favorable impression on them or dispose them to listen to the great claims which that profession of faith undoubtedly possesses in its original form. Besides, if you leave out some of the anomalies and excrescences of that religion you would probably find that all that is good in it comes from Jewish, nay from Christian sources.

"'Then, what remains if you rule out Christianity as politically impossible in Japan? Nothing but Buddhism, which is your own religion, or at all events the religion of the vast majority of the people of Japan and your nearest neighbors in China, Korea, Mongolia, and Tibet. I can understand that Buddhism as it now exists in Japan in China, and the adjacent countries has no attraction for an educated and thoughtful man like yourself. You call yourself a follower of Confucius, and you are evidently at perfect liberty to say so in your own country and to your own Buddhist friends or even Buddhist teachers. The teaching of Confucius is excellent, and if you follow his moral and political teachings you would be an excellent member of society and a most useful citizen. Only Confucius gives you hardly any dogma and very little of cult, and the people at large would require both—would, in fact, if their wants in that respect were not satisfied, soon produce a cult of their own, and dogmas of their own.'

"'But, my dear Professor,' Arinori Mori exclaimed, 'you have not told me what religion we ought to adopt, but only what religions we ought to avoid. Besides, my ten minutes are nearly over. I must run to catch the train for Southampton.'

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"'Your Excellency,' I replied, 'your question, as you see, can not well be answered in ten minutes, perhaps not in ten hours, in ten days, in ten years, or in a thousand years. The Japanese have a religion, namely, Buddhism. I grant you it is a very corrupt form of Buddhism. But instead of introducing a brand-new religion, could not you and your friends set about to reform the Buddhistic religion—I mean study its history, read its canonical books, examine the claims which it sets forth for its existence? There are beautiful things in Buddhism hidden under rubbish accumulated during centuries. You may call forth the light of a new religion from the embers of the old forms of faith. But if all that fails to satisfy you and your friends in Japan, try to stand on your own legs, believe what you can honestly believe without any doubts and difficulties or so-called efforts of believing, and do what is right in your own eyes. You will not be far from the true religion then, and a divine guidance will be yours to the end of your life.'

"'Thanks, thanks, Professor,' he said. 'But I must be off, my ten minutes are over, my carriage is waiting.' Alas! the next thing I heard of him was that Arinori Mori, Minister of Public Education in Japan, had been assassinated by a fanatic in the streets of the capital!"

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON THE ELECTIONS.

THE religious press of all denominations give considerable space to the result of the elections. So far as it has yet reached us, almost all the comment of the Protestant journals is from a Republican viewpoint, while the Roman Catholic comment is Democratic.

The New York *Outlook* (non-denom., November 10) says:

"The meaning of the election is clear, so clear that no one can misunderstand it. The New York *Journal*, the most representative organ of the Bryan Democracy in the East, truly interprets the defeat of the Democracy as due to what it calls 'the intrusion of the silver issue' and 'the policy of cutting loose entirely from the Philippines.' In other words, the American people, after much consideration and hot debate, have agreed, with what is extraordinary unanimity when past and party prejudices are reckoned with, first, that they will adopt as theirs the standard of values which the commercial world has adopted; second, that they will accept the results of the war which they have waged: having assumed the responsibilities of government in an archipelago on the other side of the globe, they will not shrink from fulfilling its burdensome and costly obligations."

The Watchman (Baptist, November 15) says:

"For one thing the election marks the overthrow of Populism. The movement that bears that name began many years ago in the agrarian agitations of the West. Its root idea was that social and industrial inequalities could be redressed by legislation in the interest of the less favored classes. . . . The Chicago platform in its essential features is the documentary evidence of the surrender of the Democrats to Populism. In the campaign of 1896, this alliance of the old Democratic Party of the North and South with the Populists of the West and South received a crushing but not fatal blow. Essentially the same forces, animated by the same principles, with the 16 to 1 silver issue still prominent, renewed the attack in 1900, and the result has been a defeat so complete that it is plain to all observers that the Democratic Party must revise its platform and adjust itself to new conditions before it can hope to control the Federal Government."

The Congregationalist (November 17) says:

"What does the verdict in the United States mean? As we conceive it:

"That the nation faces forward, not back.

"That the people have faith in themselves and in their representatives.

"That nationalism as expounded by Hamilton and Webster, as in the Civil War, so now after the Spanish War and its *sequela*, is uppermost; and that parochialism and sectionalism as expounded by Jefferson and Calhoun are once more spurned.

"That affairs of state at home and abroad are to remain in the hands of men of experience and capacity for securing effective government.

"That in dealing with Latin and Malay peoples, whom the fortunes of war have made our wards, we are to act with more wisdom than we did after the Civil War in dealing with the negroes; we are to be less sentimental and doctrinaire, and more sane and matter-of-fact, albeit none the less idealistic in ultimate aim."

The New York *Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., November 15) says:

"The best condensed description of the victory is credited to the President in one of the short speeches he made in response to congratulations while en route to Washington: '*This is not the victory of a party, but the victory of all parties.*' . . . Not since the close of President Grant's second term, a quarter of a century ago, has a President been reelected at the close of his first term. And as the futile struggle for a third nomination for Grant demonstrated for all time that the precedent set by George Washington and solemnly indorsed by Thomas Jefferson—that no President should be reelected more than once—President McKinley, without being distracted by thoughts within or suggestions from without, may now devote himself solely to the welfare of the country."

The Churchman (Prot. Episc., November 17) says:

"President McKinley's election proves to be one of those sweeping triumphs which stand as mile-stones in history. In more than one sense, it closes an era. It completes the alinement of the English-speaking races, a fact to which recognition was fully given by Lord Salisbury in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet. The election leaves both the great English-speaking realms with the same standard of currency, and this exists, it must be remembered, no less in India than in the United Kingdom and its colonies. The elections this year of both divisions of the race express the same recognition of their duty toward dependent races, and the same determination to maintain a position in the world's affairs which shall enable each to do its duty in enforcing ideals which have been created, colored, and are to-day inspired, however imperfectly, by Christian teaching."

The Presbyterian (November 14) is not very definite in its comment:

"Many great questions are before the people which are not yet solved and over which the wisest of our statesmen differ. A great responsibility rests on those who have the administration of public affairs in so large a country as this, with so many conflicting interests. This is the consequence of election to office. If they can solve difficult problems wisely and for the highest public good, let them have credit for it. Sometimes unnecessary criticism falls on our public servants who are doing conscientiously the best they can under the circumstances. Mere fault-finding is not for the public interest, in either church or state. Those in authority should be always fairly and honestly judged, and should be sustained by the good wishes and prayers of Christian people. Their task is no easy one at the best, if those in office perform their duty faithfully."

Unity (Unitarian, November 8), like some other liberal Protestant papers, is not inclined to a Republican view of things in this election. It says:

"This success makes more imperative the next question, How to justify the prosperity expected? It all depends on what we are going to do with our money as to whether its acquisition is a source of congratulation or of condolence. Never was a more sordid appeal made to the American voter than the appeal of the 'full dinner-pail.' Never was a higher appeal made to the American voter than the appeal for justice to a far-off people and for liberty to the brown man as well as to the white man and the black man. Let not the reelected President forget that he owes his election to the vast multitude of Republicans represented by Senator Hoar, those who believed that he could more effectually than any other man undo the wrong that has been perpetrated under his administration, albeit the wrong was unintentional on his part, or, for those who dared use such a word, accidental in the unexpected vicissitudes of war. The Republicans triumphed through the influence of Senator Hoar and his kind, and in spite of Mark Hanna and his ilk. President McKinley is of an impressionable nature. He may apprehend 'the handwriting on the

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wall' and hasten to lead the nation to deal with the Filipinos with the same frankness and honor as it is trying to exercise toward the Cubans. Only in such a movement can the incoming administration vindicate itself in the eyes of the civilized world and justify its boasted 'Christian spirit.' But if this is not done during the next four years, still in the long results of time it will have to be done. 'Business' is always cowardly and 'success' is afraid of change, so it behooves the business man of America more than ever before to justify the prosperity he has secured; and the task of the statesman endures—that of establishing democracy for all peoples and in all lands. To these high tasks let the American people now devote themselves."

The New York *Freeman's Journal* (Rom. Cath., November 10) represents the comment of the Roman Catholic press, almost without exception. It says:

"We may be mistaken in our conclusions from the result—and we sincerely hope that time will prove that we are—but we believe that the American people have, intentionally or unintentionally, made a new and radical departure from the doctrines on which this republic was founded and from the traditions that have been heretofore held as sacred. The principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and of which the flag has heretofore been the symbol, that the just powers of government derive from the consent of the governed, has been repudiated. The principle on which the founders of the republic justified their revolt against the sovereignty of England has been condemned. Imperialism has been indorsed. . . . As certain as the tides will continue to ebb and flow, or time continue to count the days, the strong enough man will come. The acknowledgment will hasten his coming, inspire his ambition and be his justification. Augustus Cæsar had not a more favorable popular acknowledgment when he began to make the funeral arrangements for the Roman republic."

WHAT LOWELL REALLY SAID ABOUT CHRISTIANITY.

THERE seems to be much difference of view concerning James Russell Lowell's religious attitude in his later years. In our issue of October 13, we quoted some words of Mr. Howells's, a lifelong friend of Lowell, which indicated that Lowell toward the end of his life occupied a philosophical position not far removed from Agnosticism. Exception was taken to this by Dr. Huntington, once a Unitarian and an early friend of Lowell, now Anglican Bishop of Central New York (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 10). The excerpt which we reprinted from a copy furnished us by Bishop Huntington is now in its turn called in question. The Rev. Joseph M. Walker, pastor of the Paulina Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, states that Mr. Lowell's supposed tribute to Christianity was after all no tribute at all, but in reality only a qualified defense or extenuation of a particular form of Christianity—Calvinism—which had been spoken of slightingly at the London banquet when Lowell was a guest. Mr. Walker writes: "The words you quote as from Lowell were not spoken by him at all, as appears from an article by Mr. H. L. Hastings, editor of *The Christian* (Boston) in *The Christian Advocate* (New York) of December 6, 1894. Mr. Hastings says that the words (quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST) were remarks written by him as a comment on what Mr. Lowell really did say." Mr. Lowell's real words, which, it will be observed, so far as they refer to the restraints of religion, refer as much to religion in ancient Greece or modern Japan as to contemporary Christianity, are thus quoted by Mr. Hastings in the article referred to:

"I think that some have been a little hard on Calvinism and St. Paul, and have used unwarrantably strong language. I think that is something we ought to guard against. Let us look at Calvinism, as at everything else, with steady eyes. However a certain instinctive feeling in the mind may rise and protest against some of its doctrines, yet they have produced some of the strongest and most noble characters the world has ever seen, the very fiber and substance of which enduring commonwealths are made. Look at Coligny, for instance. Nay, the political and intellectual freedom we enjoy springs as truly, perhaps, from the loins of Calvin as from anywhere else.

"And I do not think it safe—I am formulating no creed of my own; I have always been a liberal thinker, and have therefore allowed others who differed with me, to think as they liked—but at the same time I fear that when we indulge ourselves in the amusement of going without a religion, we are not, perhaps, aware how much we are sustained at present by an enormous mass, all about us, of religious feeling. and religious conviction; so that, whatever it may be safe for us to think, for us who have had great advantages, and have been brought up in such a way that a certain moral direction has been given to our character, I do not know what would become of the less favored classes of mankind if they undertook to play the same game. I wished only to enter the protest of one in whose veins runs the blood of Calvinistic ancestors, against the way in which Calvinism has been spoken of, and also to remind one of the speakers that the saint whom he quoted was the same who said: 'The greatest of these is charity.'"

Further denial of the authenticity of the words attributed to Lowell comes through another reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST, Mr. J. Macdonald Oxley, of Toronto. In 1887, Mr. Oxley himself wrote to Mr. Lowell inquiring where the full text of this alleged speech could be obtained. Mr. Lowell's reply is as follows:

"DEERFOOT FARM, SOUTHBOROUGH, MASS., January 18, 1887.

"DEAR SIR: I beg to thank you for the copy of the review which you were kind enough to send me, and wish my book were worthy of all the friendly praise you bestow upon it. But especially I thank you for your cordial letter which touched and pleased me very greatly. The cutting you enclose on it has been made by somebody out of a short speech I made at a meeting of the Browning Society in London over which I presided three years ago. I spoke from the impulse of the moment and altogether extemporaneously. There is an imperfect report of what I said to the proceedings for 1884, I think. *The language attributed to me in the extract is not mine—tho many of the sentiments are. I can not conceive who should have perpetrated the pious fraud.* Faithfully yours,

"J. R. LOWELL."

UNION OF THE UNITED AND FREE CHURCHES OF SCOTLAND.

THE recent formal amalgamation of the two Scottish bodies hitherto known as the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church was the occasion of much rejoicing in that country and elsewhere. The First General Assembly of the new body, which is to be known as the United Free Church of Scotland, was held in Edinburgh on October 31. The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) says of the union:

"The principal teaching which had distinguished them from one another related to the question of state support, the United Church having stood for complete separation from the civil courts, while the Free Church accepted self-support only as a necessity of 'present distress.' But it would appear as if the United Church was weakening somewhat in its antipathy to civil entanglements, and instead of continuing their war against the support of the Established Church by the state it is surmised the now reunited bodies may themselves call for a stipend by means of some compromise with the old Church of Scotland. Both churches favor by resolution the teaching of religion in the state (public) schools; and the question of the endowment of a religious school differs from that of the endowment of an organized church only in degree, not in principle."

The New York *Evangelist* (Presb.) gives the following statistics of the two denominations:

"These two churches bring into the new organization a total of 1,786 ministers, 1,706 congregations, 495,178 communicants, 282,965 Sabbath-schools, scholars, and teachers. This union leaves in Scotland three other Presbyterian churches, the Synod of United Original Seceders, having 3,769 communicants; the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, with 1,040 communicants, and the Church of Scotland, which is the Established Church of the kingdom, having 1,560 ministers, 1,374 parishes, with 648,478 communicants and 248,286 Sabbath-school teachers and scholars. The United Presbyterian Church withdrew from the Church of Scotland in 1732 and the Free Church in 1842."

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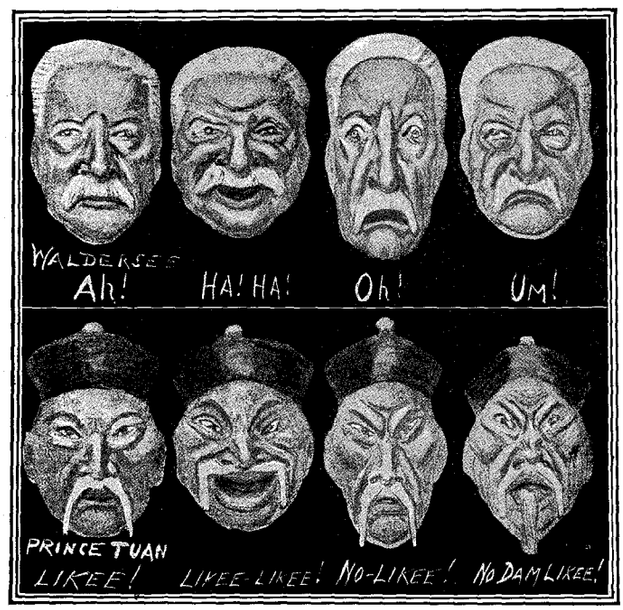
FOREIGN TOPICS.

WHO ARE THE HEADS OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT?

NOW that there is some hope of sufficient unity among the powers to permit the formulation of definite demands upon China, the question is asked: To whom are these demands to be presented? The *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd* (Shanghai) thinks it will be very difficult to find responsible persons, as those who are really in power are the very people whose punishment is demanded. The editor expresses himself in the main as follows:

The proclamation by which Sianfu has been officially made the new capital shows that the old Empress is more than ever under the influence of Prince Tuan. The latter simply retires into the



SAVING THEIR FACES, OR PROGRESS IN CHINA.
—*Lustige Blatter.*

barren districts of Shensi, and dares the allied forces to capture him. For a while it seemed as if the Chinese diplomacy would be victorious. Li Hung Chang's intrigues were beginning to tell, and dissension was rife among the powers. But as matters stand, it is necessary that Tuan and Kang-yi should be punished, ere Germany, England, Russia, and France can begin definite peace negotiations with the Chinese Government, whatever that Government may mean. There is no doubt that the central Government is playing false. We have examined the list of officials which have recently been degraded. They were friendly to the foreigners. All those who were promoted hate the foreigners. But the crowning insult of the powers was the appointment of Lu-chuan-Ling as president of the Grand Council, in the place of the nominally degraded Tuan. Lu-chuan-Ling is Prince Tuan's creature; he owes his rise solely to his hatred of foreigners. The Chinese Government, forsooth! Who else is the Government but Prince Tuan himself, while the old woman and her weakly nephew are merely his tools? Even if the court returns to Peking, it is impossible to make peace unless Prince Tuan is delivered into the hands of the powers. No terms will be fulfilled by the Chinese ere that is done.

Professor Hirth, who was twenty-eight years in Chinese government positions, last as director of the customs in Chunking, expressed himself as follows before the Hamburg Geographical Society:

Kuang-Su, the Emperor, might have been allowed to rule, had not the war with Japan undermined his authority, especially as the reform movement followed soon after. The reformers managed to divide China in two parties, the Progressives, who wished to introduce European civilization, and the Conservatives. The Progressives, unfortunately, had to deal with the period of concessions and "bases," and as many people believed them to be at least in part responsible for these indignities, the emperor was deprived of his power and the empress widow, with Prince Tuan, gained the upper hand. One of the most important heads of the cabinet, if such the Council of State may be called, is Prince Li. He is reported to have told the empress that the Boxers must not be permitted to enter into the anti-foreign plans of the court. Another very influential and able statesman is Tung-lu. The fact that he is not opposed to all innovations, tho he hates the foreigners, is shown by the reorganization of the troops under his command in accordance with European principles. He certainly did much to shield the Reformers from persecution, and the cessation of attacks upon the embassies, July 15, was due to him. He is said to have opposed the removal of the legitimate emperor. No doubt he is an enemy of the foreigners; but he does not appear as unfit to conduct peace negotiations, as some European papers would have it. Kang-yi, on the other hand, is much less acceptable. It was he who provided the funds necessary for the attempt to drive out the foreigners. Yu-hien is one of those high-placed personages whose punishment should be insisted upon. He may be called the father of the Boxer movement, and he caused fifty missionaries to be killed in one day.

M. v. Brandt, in the *Deutsche Revue* (Stuttgart), warns against the rejection of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as negotiators. The former is supposed to have shown his treachery by the execution of certain Taiping rebels, whose life had been guaranteed; but v. Brandt thinks the rebels themselves broke faith with Li Hung Chang. Prince Ching is accused of having subscribed to the funds of the Boxers, but he or his steward may have done so merely to save their property from destruction. Both men are able and reliable negotiators.— *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S NEW CHANCELLOR.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE has at last resigned from the chancellorship of the German empire. In reality, he has long since been so much in the background that people almost forgot his existence. "He had become a mere ornament," remarks the *Pommersche Reichspost.* "As he evidently had little to do with shaping the foreign policy of the empire he could not well be expected to defend that policy in the Reichstag," says the *Frankfurter Zeitung.* The *Leipziger Neuesten Nachrichten* thinks the Prince should not have accepted the chancellorship if he could not fulfil its duties. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* records a "negative success" for him. It says:

"The result of the political position occupied by Hohenlohe may be summarized in these words: The Centrists, the Radicals, and the Socialists did not attack him. The Centrum was pleased that a Catholic became Chancellor. The Radicals hoped that he would introduce parliamentary rule, thus enabling their own chiefs to obtain ministerial positions. The Socialists understood that they could lose only by a change, for a chancellor who would be less dangerous to them could not well be found."

The new Chancellor, Graf v. Bülow, the former Secretary of State, is the scion of a race which has given many able statesmen and generals to Prussia. He is a very energetic man, and may on that account exercise much influence; but there is little doubt that, as before, the will of the Emperor will remain supreme. The *Boersen Courier* (Berlin) says:

"It is much less important what Graf Bülow wants than what the Kaiser wants. It is quite possible that Emperor and Chancellor have come to an agreement regarding the most important internal questions; but the Kaiser will never renounce the right to give a final decision. William II. does not only reign, he rules. If a Chancellor were to attempt to travel his own road, he would soon be dismissed. As long as the parliament does not gain in strength, the preponderance of the monarch must be

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regarded as an unchanging fact. Only from below can the present division of power be altered."

On the whole, the new Chancellor is well received. The Agrarians have indeed some misgivings regarding the tariff policy of v. Bülow. The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* fears that he may be inclined to make concessions to foreign countries for the sake of pleasant foreign relations.

The Austrian papers think the resignation of v. Hohenlohe can hardly be called a change, since v. Bülow has in reality been Prime Minister for some time past. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) sketches the difficulties which beset the new Chancellor to the following effect:

The new Chancellor finds himself between two irreconcilable parties: modern industrial, commercial Germany, which is essentially free trade; and agricultural Germany, which is alto-

A GERMAN CABINET MEETING.
"Excuse me, gentlemen. Are any of you sitting on the Chancellor?"
—*Simplicissimus.*

gether protectionist. The Government can not well afford to offend either. Moreover, the matter has a strong bearing upon the foreign policy of the empire. Germany's allies, especially Italy, witness with much inquietude the increase of protectionist tendencies in the principal member of the Triple Alliance. The alliance itself is dependent upon commercial treaties. It is thought that v. Bülow, like his predecessors, may be forced to make a deal with the Centrists. But the Protestant Conservatives strongly object to the recall of the Jesuits.

The London *Times* thinks that v. Bülow may meet with some difficulty in defending the foreign policy of the empire. It says:

"The Government will no doubt obtain without difficulty the necessary indemnity for the unauthorized expenditure of money in China, but it will not escape searching criticism not only upon that particular question, but upon the whole drift of the world-empire policy of which the Chinese adventure forms a part. Without imputing to Prince Hohenlohe any of that divergence of opinion with which he is credited in some quarters, it is easy to imagine that the foreseen burden of defending the government policy may have had much influence in determining his resignation at this particular time. Count von Bülow will be at home in the subject, yet he will probably find that it will tax his powers to satisfy the Reichstag of the wisdom of extensive foreign enterprises. The founder of the empire was strongly opposed to a policy of that kind, and there is reason to think that his objections are shared by a large and influential section of the German people."

The Russian papers on the whole greet the new Chancellor very warmly. The *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) says:

"Graf v. Bülow, who understands Germany's position thoroughly, is not only likely to continue Bismarck's policy, but he is a statesman with clear ideas of his own. He was and is a faithful helper of the Emperor, not a mere tool, but a man who has talent and knowledge enough to convince his master that the one or the other measure may be untimely. Often he has succeeded in moderating the too straightforward policy of Wilhelm II. And how well he understands the handling of the parties in the Reichstag? As a genuine diplomat, he knows that if the mountain will not come to him, he must go to the mountain. In the Chinese question, he has shown that he is well able to extricate Germany from difficult situations."

The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) remarks that v. Bülow has not yet made known a program, nor is he likely to do so in the near future. But altho the free-traders can not count him as their own, he is likely to be very moderate in his support of the Agrarians. His firmness is shown by the fact that he immediately demanded greater attention from the other ministers than they were wont to give to his predecessor. He means to be Chancellor in deed as well as in name.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

THE Canadian elections have resulted in an overwhelming majority for the Liberals, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier remains in power. There did not seem to be any important reason for a change, and the Conservatives were rather at a loss for a good election cry. Both parties claim to be loyal to the mother country, both wish to favor England in the matter of tariffs, tho Sir Charles Tupper thinks England should assist the colonies by taxing non-colonial imports. Accusations of corruption were made by both parties, but no very serious charges were brought forward. As in the United States, the prosperity of the last few

SIR WILFRID LAURIER,
Reelected Premier of Canada.

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years was claimed by the party in power as the result of its policy, and the "full dinner-pail" cry was adopted by the Liberals. The Conservatives tried to put more life into the elections by raising the race issue. To the English-speaking voters Laurier was described as a Frenchman, and the French Canadians were told that he is more English than the English themselves. But this maneuver seems to have hurt the Conservatives themselves much more than the Liberals. *The Herald* (Montreal) says:

"As not infrequently happens with inferior weapons, the recoil was far more damaging than the discharge. The Conservatives in the province were routed. And it is just possible that in the completeness of that rout and display of stolid common sense by the English population of the other provinces lies the best hope for a united Canada. . . . The experiment of trying to win an election by race appeals directed against the French-Canadians should never have been tried. Those responsible for it have much to answer for to their party and to the country. From both party and country they will, no doubt, receive their meed of punishment. They will not try the same plan again."

The Globe (Toronto) says:

"It is urged as an excuse for raising the race cry in Ontario that it has been raised in Quebec. As Quebec goes solidly one way, say the agitators, we will make Ontario go solidly the other way. That is an utterly untenable and unreasonable position. . . . What the French-Canadians have just expressed is not hatred of their fellow citizens in Ontario, but love and admiration for the great Canadian who heads the Government of Canada. Is this a crime, or an action for which we in Ontario should be urged to take revenge? Every man who is not blinded by partizanship recognizes that Sir Wilfrid Laurier deserves the honor which is accorded to him by his French-Canadian fellow citizens."

The Daily Witness (Montreal) points out that Laurier will command the majority of English-speaking members in the new parliament, a larger English-speaking following, in fact, than the entire opposition. The Conservatives have certainly become very much disorganized and their condition is similar to that of the Liberals in England. They are not properly united upon any single issue, and they are without a trusted leader, as Sir Charles Tupper steps out of politics. The London (Ont.) *Advertiser* says:

"The result of the election as a whole, the utter demoralization of the opposition, and the disappearance of their principal leaders, will compel a complete reorganization of the Conservative Party. We earnestly hope, for their own sake, and that of the country, they may be able to pull themselves together in such a manner as to form an effective opposition. . . . Ability and patriotism are not the exclusive possession of either party. The best interests of the country can be promoted by the people's chosen representatives irrespective of the side of the speaker's chair upon which they sit."

The Conservatives, tho they are badly beaten, seem to be inclined to retain the race cry as a means for future agitation. The Toronto *World* says:

"Who is there in the Government to protect the country against the aggressiveness of Quebec? Not a soul. Not an English-speaking member with any authority behind him to see that the proper balance is maintained between the two conflicting elements. . . . The racial trouble in Canada is accentuated more acutely than ever. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has driven the two races farther apart than they ever were before. Quebec is arrayed in a solid phalanx against the rest of Canada. Ontario has been forced to take sides against the French premier. This tendency to consolidate the English vote is a new and alarming feature in the relation between the parties."

The Winnipeg *Morning Telegram* says:

"It must be admitted that the Conservative leaders have suffered severely in the fight. Sir Charles Tupper himself has fallen in Nova Scotia, Mr. Foster has fallen in New Brunswick, Messrs. Bergeron, Caron, and Quinn have fallen in Quebec, Mr. Montague has fallen in Ontario, and Mr. Hugh John Macdonald has fallen in Manitoba. Most of these gentlemen, however, will ultimately find seats in parliament. It must be remembered that they took great risks for the sake of their party. . . . Taking all things into consideration, the Conservative Party has no reason whatever to be ashamed of the fight it has fought nor to feel discouraged at the result. When the people of Canada realize what the vote of Quebec means, there is bound to be a still stronger feeling of opposition to the Government in the other provinces."

The assertion that the French Canadians sought to dominate can hardly be supported by evidence, so far as the attitude of their newspapers goes. The *Patrie* (Montreal) expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

According to *The Mail and Empire*, the Government has warned the people of Quebec that they will be oppressed unless a French-Canadian is put in power. Unfortunuately, the premeditated falsehoods of such papers are circulated without opposition. Hardly one per cent. of the Ontario electorate read French journals. Moreover, a very large proportion read but their own party papers. In this way they are easily deceived. The Government has united one province against the rest of Canada, we are told; but the Laurier cabinet has obtained the majority in Prince Edward Island, in Nova Scotia, in New Brunswick, in Manitoba, in the territories, and probably in Columbia. In reality, the country has given its verdict against Toryism with its attempts to foster race hatred.

The *Temps* (Ottawa) says:

"We anticipated a Liberal victory, but not so sweeping a victory as it turned out to be. The wisdom of the people has administered a wholesome and necessary lesson to those who were influenced solely by their personal egoism. Had the Conservatives been put in power, we would have had the right to think them demented."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANY European papers compare the war in the Philippines with the South African war, and profess to find points of strong similarity. In each case the struggle is much more protracted than was at first expected, and in each the conquerors are accused of great barbarity. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) thinks that probably the chances of Great Britain are better in South Africa than our own in the Philippines. It argues to the following effect:

England must continue the struggle, for her stake in South Africa is greater. And, after all, De Wet is not an Aguinaldo. De Wet is an able guerilla leader, but he can not possibly hold out as long as Aguinaldo can. He has less troops and less chance to obtain supplies. Were it not for the treatment to which Lord Roberts subjects the conquered Boers, De Wet would not be able to find recruits.

The Saturday Review says:

"The report of the Philippine commission on the present condition of the islands is a most amusing reminder of the old tag '*mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur.*' Substitute the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony for Philippines and the language of the report would do equally well for both. The following are some of the points: A large number of the people long for peace and are willing to accept government by the United States; the irreconcilables have divided into small guerilla bands, but nearly all the prominent generals and politicians of the insurrection have surrendered and have taken the oath of allegiance. A policy of leniency and amnesty gave a prospect of completing the pacification until the hopes of a changed policy induced the leaders to hang back until the results of the Presidential election became known."

The Manchester *Guardian* does not blame the Filipinos for their resistance, and points out that a nation determined to resist an invader will do so to the last, whether it has friends in the enemy's country or not. It continues:

"But the point is that the vitality of irregular forces who are

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fighting for what they conceive to be their freedom does not hang on so trifling a thread as the turn of an election. We at least know that the Boers, according to all the prophecies, should now be bowing to the 'firmness' which the United Kingdom has displayed in returning the Government to power. Instead of that, a most remarkable and unexpected renewal of activity in the Boer army has almost exactly coincided with the end of the general election. . . . What one does know to be true of all irregular warfare is that it is filled with reprisals, and that by countless and almost imperceptible stages the most humane general may be led on, rather by fear of not closing the war soon enough than by anything else, to cause the most cruel and widespread suffering."

The Toronto *Evening Telegram* is very sore because some papers in the United States commented critically on the return of the Canadians before the close of the Boer War. *The Telegram* declares that the Boer war *is* over, and that therefore "no sneers are due from Uncle Sam." It adds:

"American levity is awakened at the sight of three hundred Canadians electing to return home within the period of their enlistment. The decision of the Canadians to quit the field can be defended on its merits; but how does their conduct compare with the behavior of United States troops in the Filipino war? . . . The men of the Royal Canadian Regiment who are returning home are not leaving the perils of war, but the tediousness of police patrol work. Yet when the Filipino insurgents were most active, American troops by the hundreds took advantage of their right to abandon the field at the end of the period of their enlistment."

There are numerous accounts of "the American atrocities in the Philippines," as the *Yorodzu Choho* calls them, in the European papers. These accounts are very similar to the stories published by some of our own papers, as taken from soldiers' letters. We condense the following from an account in the Hongkong *Daily Press:*

Occasionally one runs across an enlisted man who happened to be present when a torture was inflicted, and who is quite willing to talk about it; or perhaps an indiscreet officer, in an unguarded moment, lets fall a few words of the operation, and boasts of how he brought the "homber" to time.

The torture to extract a confession is generally administered by the Macabebe scouts, but under the supervision of the American officers. A favorite method to induce prisoners to give information or part with their money is the water cure. A gun or stick is strapped across the victim's mouth in such a way that it is impossible to close it. Then water is steadily poured down his throat until the whole body becomes full and the lungs filled up. Sometimes the tortured person dies, but generally the "cure" makes him willing to swear to anything. Another favorite method is gradual hanging. The victim is hung until he is almost strangled. He is then let down to recover his senses. If he still refuses, the procedure is renewed. The process is generally effective if the victim has really anything to tell. The excuse is that the prisoners will not divulge anything under threat of death. They do not fear to die; but they give in if tortured.

There is thought to be little likelihood that the Filipinos will consent to accept American rule. The Manila correspondent of the *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd* (Shanghai) writes:

"The American Government having proclaimed an amnesty, the Filipino peace party intended to give a festival in honor of the occasion. But the president of the American commission withdrew his promise to be present, as it had come to his knowledge that speeches would be made advocating Filipino independence under an American protectorate. He declared that the Philippines would be ruled like Porto Rico. Placards showing McKinley and Aguinaldo together were torn down by the police, and the provost-marshal prohibited all reference to independence. The peace party, however, lost no time in informing the American commission that only independence would satisfy the people.

"It is doubtful that armed opposition will cease. The smuggling of arms and ammunition continues despite anything the custom-house authorities can do, for the coast line is so extended that efficient patroling is impossible. There does not seem to be any lack of money among the Filipinos. The explanation is that the natives in Manila, even those who are paid by the American Government, pay regular contributions to the Filipino authorities."

The *Politische Korrespondenz* (Berlin) says:

"The Americans hold only Manila and some neighboring districts. The insurgents occupy the rest, and occasionally they come within three miles of Manila. The Americans have, indeed, garrisons in a few other towns; but their sentries are never safe. Yet there is no Filipino army now; all attacks are made by isolated bands. The great majority of the influential and wealthy natives are in league with Aguinaldo, who moves about freely. Many military authorities declare that 500,000 men and many years will be needed to crush the Filipinos."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GERMAN FLAG IN PARIS.

DURING the Paris Exposition of 1889, a German innkeeper displayed the German flag along with the flags of other nations. A hooting mob gathered and the proprietor became alarmed; but he kept his flag floating until the prefect of police appeared and said that, tho he had no authority to order the flag hauled down, he would not be answerable for the consequences if it were not withdrawn. So the German pulled down his flag and the mob dispersed.

"Things are very different now," says the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, recalling the incident; "and the change is not only in the temper of the populace, but also in the views of the professional patriots." It continues:

"England, not Germany, is the present object of hatred. Attacks on Germany are no longer in good form. The German flag floats unmolested from a hundred buildings. Of course, no rational objection could be made to its display in the German section of the Exposition. The German Government, however, has been very cautious. For two years, the sites of other foreign buildings were gay with national flags, while the German quarter was to be found only by inquiry. The flag was not displayed until the dedication of the German building, and then the tricolor waved by its side. Gradually the Germans, as well as the local authorities, grew bolder, and now the German flag is not only seen in the German section, but it takes its place among the flags of the world on the façades of the general Exposition buildings.

"This is the first time since 1870 that no discrimination is made against it. At all international festivities in France during the last thirty years there has been a lavish display of bunting, Russia holding the place of honor; but never—*au grand jamais*—has the flag of the German empire appeared. The most surprising thing about the recent change is that private individuals have followed the Government's example. The writer was amazed to see the German flag among the decorations of one of the largest French business houses. To be sure, it was tucked modestly away on the side of the building; but it was there seen daily by thousands, and nobody has denounced the 'treason' in the *Patrie*, the *Intransigéant*, or the *Libre Parole*. And—most astounding of all—'Die Wacht am Rhein' has been played in broad daylight by a band provided with every conceivable instrument of percussion. Of course no German bandmaster dared do this. It was an American band [Sousa's?] that marched down the bank of the Seine, at the dedication of the German building, and hurled this detested air at the Parisians. And not a patriot turned a hair, tho the occurrence was reported in all the papers.

"When we note, also, that a concert without German music is no longer possible in Paris, and that German dramas are being played by German actors without opposition, we are forced to believe that the French people have experienced a change of heart and that peace is at last reestablished."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Vice-Consul-General Hanauer writes from Frankfort, September 22, 1900:

The French naval department has an exhibit in the Paris exposition giving a graphic view of the development of oyster cultivation in France. During 1879–1887, the yearly average production of French oysters amounted to 11,000,000 francs ($2,123,000), gradually increasing to 20,500,000 francs ($4,825,000) for the year 1898, when 15,500,000 French and 3,000,000 Portuguese oysters were sold along the French coasts. The bivalves are a great luxury in Europe, and so dear that only the wealthier classes can afford to eat them. In the city of Frankfort, small German or Dutch oysters in the shell cost from 60 to 72 cents (2½ to 3 marks) per dozen. Some resident Americans occasionally have a barrel of American oysters sent by their friends at home. The shipment of our oysters in cold storage would be practicable and afford profit.

Vice-Consul Maximos, of Patras, under date of September 12, 1900, writes as follows:

Sulfate of copper will be largely used this year as a remedy against the disease peronosporos, which has lately caused so much damage to the current and grape vineyards. The importation will exceed 5,000 tons. This article is imported from Great Britain and Belgium. In my opinion, a great part of the sulfate of copper could be imported from the United States, and many importers here have asked me for the names of reputable American firms connected with this trade. I am most willing to furnish to our exporters any further information.

The Department of State at Washington has received a report from Consul Brundage, dated September 21, 1900, describing the effect on the people of Aix la Chapelle of an American circus. The bill-posting was a revelation in this line of work, both in magnitude and character; the way in which the tents were erected and the ground prepared astonished the people; and when the circus itself arrived, not a workman went to the factories; the spindles were idle all day. At every performance the tent was full, and the vague antipathy toward the United States has been turned into respect and awe; the people now say "anything is possible to Americans." Consul Brundage thinks that if an agent for American goods would follow in the wake of the circus, these would find a ready sale.

Minister Merry writes from San José, September 16, 1900:

On the 11th instant, a decree was promulgated by the Government of Costa Rica exempting bananas from any export duty for a period of ten years. Bananas now appear as second in the statement of exports and promise soon to exceed coffee, now first on the list, in value. Inasmuch as the profits of the banana trade inure mostly to the American "United Fruit Company," while coffee, the principal product receiving the attention of the citizens of Costa Rica, is grown at much more expense and pays a heavy export duty, the decree creates much dissatisfaction. Export duties have a special importance here because under the Spanish-American revenue system lands are not taxed, and the Government depends mostly on its customs for support.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

Visiting the Sin.—Emma Rayner. (Small, Maynard & Co., $1.50.)

Russia and the Russians.—Edmund Noble. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

A Woman of Yesterday.—Caroline A. Mason. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

Essays, Practical and Speculative.—S. D. McConnell, D.D. (Thomas Whittaker, $1.50.)

Dr. Dumany's Wife.—Maurus Jokai. (Doubleday & McClure Co., $1.25.)

The Moving Finger Writes.—Grace Denio Litchfield. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

The Fields of Dawn and Later Sonnets.—Lloyd Mifflin. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.00.)

Faiths of Famous Men.—John Kenyon Kilbourn. (Henry T. Coates & Co., $2.00.)

Quicksand.—Hervey White. (Small, Maynard & Co., $1.50.)

Eothen.—Alexander W. Kinglake. (Century Co., $1.00.)

The House Behind the Cedars.—Charles W. Chesnutt. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

Making a Life.—Cortland Myers. (Baker & Taylor Co., $1.25.)

Thomas Henry Huxley.—P. Chalmers Mitchell. (G. P. Putnam's Son, $1.50.)

The Women of the Renaissance.—R. de Maul de la Clavière. (G. P. Putnam's & Sons.)

The Papacy in the Nineteenth Century.—F. Nippold. (G. P. Putnam's Son, $2.50.)

The Real David Harum.—Arthur T. Vance. (Baker & Taylor Co., 75c.)

Illustrative Notes on the International Sunday-School Lessons, 1901.—Rev. T. B. Neely, Robert R. Doherty. (Eaton & Mains.)

An Outline of New-Testament Theology.—David Foster Estes, D.D. (Silver, Burdett & Co.)

Onesimus: Christ's Freedman.—Charles E. Corwin. (Fleming H. Revell Co., $1.25.)

Through the Yukon Gold Diggings.—Josiah Edward Spurr. (Eastern Publishing Co., $1.25.)

Poems.—Sara King Wiley. (George H. Richmond.)

The Weird Orient.—Henry Iliowizi. (Henry T. Coates & Co., $1.50.)

A Princess of Arcady.—Arthur Henry. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

The Diary of a Dreamer.—Alice Dew-Smith. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.)

PERSONALS.

Young Poets and Great Ones.—Mr. Andrew Lang, writing of the way young poets used to besiege the greater lights of the Victorian era by sending them presentation copies of their first imaginative children, says (*Longman's Magazine*, September).

"By 1845, when he was thirty-six, Tennyson had become the recipient of the other poets' poems. 'Rascals send me theirs per post from America, . . . books of which I can't get through one page, for of all books the most insipid reading is second-rate verse.' Coleridge and Wordsworth could not read Tennyson; they were too old, he was too young. Very soon he was to feel like them; almost every book of verse flew straight at him, like a moth into a candle, tho I suppose that such books as Mr. Matthew Arnold's did not automa-

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tically assail him. Mr. Browning's arrived quite late, from Mrs. Browning. Nothing is so likely to 'put down' a recognized poet as to flop a book heavily down in front of him. You might as well throw a fly with a heavy splash at a wary old trout. Tennyson's friends cast his verses as lightly as possible over Coleridge and Wordsworth, but these old fish hardly looked up at the lure. This is a lesson for young authors. I fear that tickling, not fair fishing—tickling by judicious flattery—is the way to catch the big fish. Praise them; do not try to get them to praise you. That may come later, but the recognized bard swims away whenever so pretty a little book of rime is presented to him. He has seen so many. A trout in the test has been known to rush off with every sign of terror when a real 'olive dun' floated near him. Even *real* poetry—Tennyson's—alarmed Coleridge and Wordsworth. Of course there are exceptions. Southey and Scott used to look at presentation copies, and praise the donors. Mr. Browning, I have been told, was equally good-natured. Perhaps our modern poets rise freely at presentation copies from beginners. On the whole, however, the plan of tickling seems decidedly the likeliest way of catching your poet. 'What I particularly liked about him is that he did not press on me any verses of his own,' so Tennyson wrote about Mr. Swinburne in 1858. Mr. Swinburne must have been quite a boy in 1858, but he was wiser than many much older poets."

CURRENT POETRY.

The Young Queen.

Her hand still on her sword-hilt—the spur was still on her heel—
She had not cast her harness of gray war-dinted steel:
High on her red-splashed charger, beautiful, bold, and browned,
Bright-eyed out of the battle, the young Queen rode to be crowned.

And she came to the old Queen's presence, in the hall of our thousand years.
In the hall of the five free nations that are peers among their peers:
Royal she gave the greeting, loyal she bowed the head,
Crying:—"Crown me, my mother!" and the old Queen stood and said:

"How can I crown thee further. I know whose standard flies
Where the clean surge takes the Leeuwin or the notched Kalkouras rise.
Blood of our foes on thy bridle and speech of our friends in thy mouth—
How can I crown thee further, O Queen of the Sovereign South?

"Let the five free nations witness!" But the young Queen answered swift:—
"It shall be crown of our crowning to hold our crown for a gift.
In the days when our folk were feeble thy sword made sure our lands—
Wherefore we come in power to beg our crown at thy hands."

And the old Queen raised and kissed her, and the jealous circlet prest,
Roped with the pearls of the Northland and red with the gold of the West—
Lit with her land's own opals, lion-hearted, alive,
And the five-starred cross above them, for sign of the nations five.

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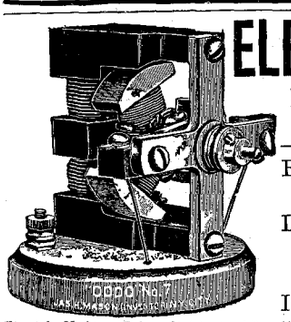

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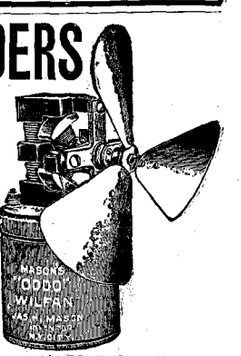

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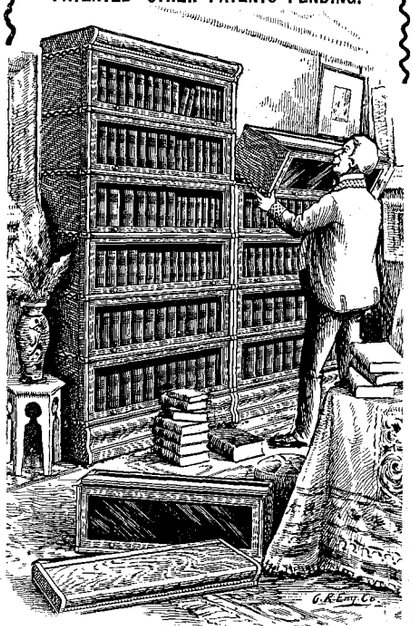

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So it was done in the presence—in the hall of our thousand years—
In the face of the five free nations that have no peer but their peers;
And the young Queen out of the Southland kneeled down at the old Queen's knee
And asked for a mother's blessing on the excellent years to be.

And the old Queen stooped in the stillness where the jeweled head drooped low:
"Daughter no more but sister, and doubly daughter so—
Mother of many princes—and child of the child I bore,
What good things all I wish thee that I have not wished before?

. . . . . .

"Tempered, august, abiding, reluctant of prayers or vows,
Eager in face of peril as thine for thy mother's house,—
God requite thee, my daughter, through the strenuous years to be,
And make thy people to love thee as thou hast loved me!"

—RUDYARD KIPLING, in *Harper's Weekly.* [Written on the occasion of the departure of Earl Hopetoun, to assume the post of governor-general of the new commonwealth formed by the federation of the Australian colonies.]

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Snap.—WRIGHT: "I wish to submit this article on the 'Daily Lives of Our Millionaires.'"

EDITOR: "Don't want it; too dry. Why don't you write about something with more snap to it?"

WRIGHT: "Gee whizz! I can't imagine a bigger snap than a millionaire's life."—*Exchange.*

In the Mummy Age.—Finding the arguments of her husband unanswerable, this ancient Egyptian woman confessed herself beaten. "You've got me dead!" she exclaimed, with emotion. "Then dry up," thundered the man, with a terrible look. This was plainly the natural order of things in those days.—*Detroit Journal.*

Must Discriminate.—"For mercy's sake, Mildred," exclaimed Mrs. Highmore, shocked at the negligee attire of her youngest daughter, who had gone to the front door to look at a fire on the other side of the street, "don't you know you never ought to appear in public with your collar unbuttoned and your sleeves rolled up except when you are playing golf?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Verdict.—The most popular man in a Western town once got into a difficulty with a disreputable tough, who was the terror of the place, and did him up in a manner entirely satisfactory to the entire community. It was necessary, however, to vindicate the majesty of the law, and the offender was brought up for trial on a charge of assault with intent to kill. The jury took the case and were out about two minutes, when they returned. "Well," said the judge, in a familiar, off-handed way, "what have the jury to say?"

If it's

Babbitt's

It's Best

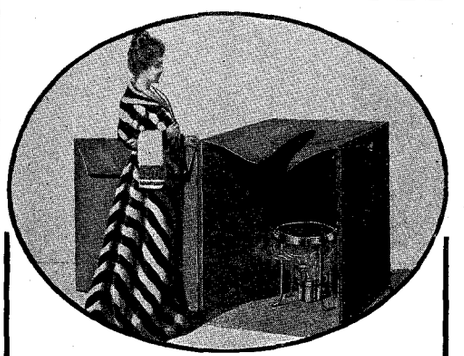
If it's **Babbitt's Best Soap,** you're sure it's all a laundry soap can be.

If it's **Babbitt's 1776 Soap Powder,** you've the greatest percentage of soap, with the highest cleaning and purifying qualities—it's entirely harmless and does the most work.

If it's **Babbitt's Pure Potash or Lye,** you've the greatest necessary strength—it's all a lye should be. Absolute uniformity.

If it's **Babbitt's Best Baking Powder,** you're sure of its safety, purity, and surpassing leavening strength.

Made by B. T. Babbitt, New York



The Robinson

Turkish Bath Cabinet

CURES DISEASES WITHOUT MEDICINE

RECOMMENDED BY BEST PHYSICIANS

for cure of **colds, catarrh, asthma, la grippe, typhoid and other fevers, rheumatism, liver and kidney troubles, neuralgia, skin diseases, and obesity. Soothes the nerves and prevents sickness. GIVES A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.**

A Turkish, Vapor, or Hot Air Bath for 2 Cts.

It opens the pores and sweats all the poisons (which cause diseases) out of the blood, soothes the tired nerves and gives strength and vigor. It prevents sickness by keeping the blood pure and healthy. **Will save its cost a hundred times over in doctor's bills.**

SPECIAL THIRTY-DAY OFFER

to all readers of THE DIGEST. In order to get our goods more widely introduced in new territory we are making an extraordinary offer this month, which you cannot afford to miss. The offer makes it possible for you to get a cabinet at once.

$2.00 Book Free to Patrons.

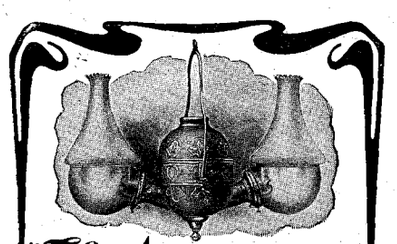
AGENTS WANTED

SALARY AND COMMISSION PAID

We want enterprising men and women to represent us. Exclusive territory given. Write us at once for Special Agent's 1901 proposition. Do not delay, as territory is being taken rapidly.

ROBINSON THERMAL BATH CO.,

764 Jefferson Street, - - - - Toledo, Ohio



"The LIGHT that NEVER FAILS"

is a phrase which was suggested to us from the contents of the hundreds of letters received in praise of

THE ANGLE LAMP

And it seems to sum up the whole question of illumination. Until you have used this remarkable lamp you can never understand how radically different it is from all others, but we can give you a bare idea by saying that while more brilliant than gas or electricity it gives no more heat and burns but eighteen cents' worth of oil a month. Furthermore, it never smokes, smells or gets out of order, requires almost no care, and throws all the light directly downward because of its great feature.

"NO-UNDER-SHADOW"

Thousands in use in homes, stores offices, churches, halls, factories, etc. Send for Catalogue W, showing all styles from $1.80 up.

THE ANGLE LAMP CO., 76 Park Place, New York.

Pears'

Its least virtue is that it lasts so.

Soap is for comfort; the clean are comfortable.

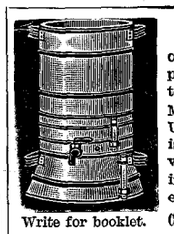
Pears' soap cleanliness—is perfect cleanliness.

All sorts of people use it, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL.

Largest Nursery. *Fruit Book Free.* Result of 76 years' experience.

STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N.Y.



Write for booklet.

THE SANITARY STILL

on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle. Major-General **JOS. WHEELER,** U. S. A. writes: "The Sanitary Still is very satisfactory. It is useful and valuable." The Sanitary Still used in the **WHITE HOUSE.** Highest award at Paris Exposition.

Cuprigraph Co., 68 N. Green St., Chicago.

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"May it please the court," responded the foreman, "we, the jury, find that the prisoner is not guilty of hittin' with intent to kill, but simply to paralyze, and he done it." The verdict was received with applause, and the prisoner given an ovation. —*The Green Bag.*

Children's Blunders.—Stories of the mistakes made by school-children are continually cropping out in the magazines, but these contributed by Mr. E. M. Griffiths to *Longmans'* magazine are the latest:

"All alkalies have a soupy feeling."

"Maidstone is the center of the pop trade."

"I came sore and conquered."

"Unwhacked along Clitumness
"Grazes the milk-white steer."

"The night rat came rolling up ragged and brown."

"His brain was teething with grand ideas in all directions."

"If the earth did not revolt, we should always have equal nights and days."

"Stored in some trouser-house of mighty kings."

"The lungs are organs of execration."

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

November 12.—The Empress-Dowager of China is reported to have beheaded a number of telegraph operators who accepted a message from the Emperor to Count von Waldersee.

November 13.—Russians captured an arsenal near Yang Tsun, on November 10, reports say, killing two hundred Chinese.

A conflict between British and Russians over the possession of railway property at Tong-Ku is reported.

November 14.—It is reported in Tien-Tsin that an imperial edict announces that the Emperor and Empress-Dowager are preparing to return to Peking.

Reports say that the population of Tien-Tsin now reaches 600,000 Chinese, and the allies are strengthening the garrison as against a possible surprise.

November 15.—Chang Chi Tung, the Wu-Chang Viceroy, is said to be raising 100,000 troops, and to have proposed to the Nankin Viceroy that they should combine forces to oppose the allies.

November 16.—Foreign naval commanders, reports say, are endeavoring to cut off the supply of funds being transmitted to the Imperial court in the interior.

An Imperial Chinese decree orders the imprisonment for life of Prince Tuan and Prince Chwang.

The Russians abandon surveillance of the railroad from Taku to Tang-Tsoun, and Count von Waldersee telegraphs the Russian Minister of War, complaining of this measure.

November 17.—Reports from Shanghai say that Prince Tuan and Governor Yu-Hsien are in custody

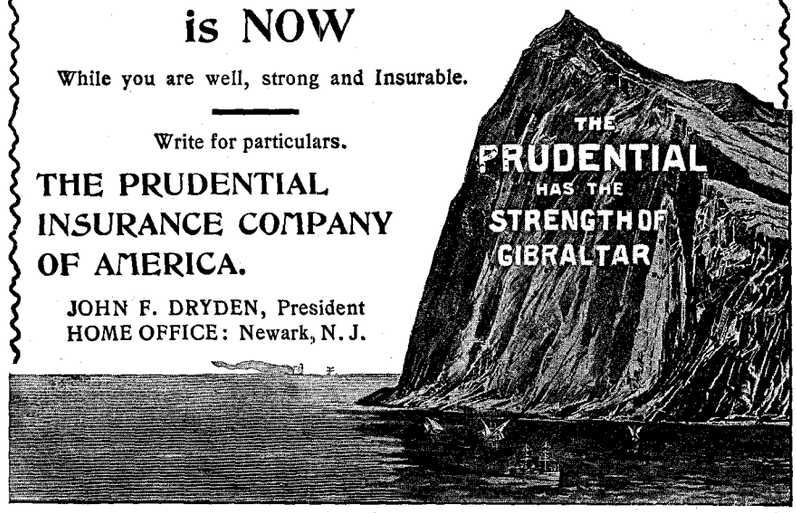
The Yang-Tse viceroys stop the shipment of tributes of rice to the imperial court.

Keep Your House Warmer at one-half the cost for fuel by using the Rochester Radiator.

A RARE TREAT IN
TEAS & COFFEES.
BEST IMPORTED at almost
HALF PRICES.
Oolongs, Japans, Young Hysons, Gunpowders, English Breakfasts, Souchongs, Congous, Assams **27c to 57c** per lb. and Ceylons from..... .....
VERY BEST ROASTED COFFEES from.. **10c to 29c** per lb.
The Goods are sold on their merits. NO PRESENTS.
CONSUMERS IMPORTING TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 290 - - - - 66 Church Street, New York.

The Insulation Treatment for
RHEUMATISM AND SLEEPLESSNESS
One week's FREE TRIAL of this famous treatment.
Slayton Electric Switch Glass Casters and **Spun Glass Insoles** are commended by physicians and high medical authorities for nervous disorders.
Write to-day for particulars.
Slayton Electric Caster Co., 100 High St., Tecumseh, Mich.

THE INSURANCE OFFICE IS OPEN
for men, women, and children who are well enough to get there and prudent enough to get there in time. The time to insure in
The Prudential
is NOW
While you are well, strong and Insurable.
Write for particulars.
THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.
JOHN F. DRYDEN, President
HOME OFFICE: Newark, N. J.



CORRECT TIME FOR A DOLLAR!

The Ingersoll
Guaranteed
"By Their Works Ye Shall Know Them."

In 1892 the **Ingersoll Dollar Watch** enterprise was born. In that year less than one hundred watches per day were manufactured and sold. This good seed of an excellent product, planted in the fertile soil of an appreciative public, has grown, so to speak, from the infant of yesterday to the giant of to-day. From the experiment of 1892 to the unparalleled success of 1900. From an output of one hundred to nearly five thousand watches per day and now aggregating the enormous sum of over **one million and a half per year,** which are being marketed in every civilized country in the world. This growing greatness enables us now to give still better value to our patrons. Our productions are nearer perfection than ever —the best that mechanical skill of long training in the service, unsurpassed business management, and the finest equipped watch factory in the world can produce. Remember, if you buy one of these watches you are not getting the indifferent product of an experiment or probable failure, but one of the genuine Ingersoll American watches, backed by the greatest success in the history of watch-making and supported by the broadest guarantee ever given a watch. **Sold by over 10,000 dealers throughout the country or sent postpaid in U. S. and Canada by the makers.**

ADDRESS ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO. Dept 17 67 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK CITY.

MEN AND WOMEN MAKE $1500 A YEAR SURE.

GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL AND METAL PLATING. NEW, QUICK PROCESS.
MR. REED MADE $88 FIRST 8 DAYS. Mr. Cox writes: "Get all I can do. Plate 30 sets a day. Elegant business." Mr. Woodward earns $170 a month. Agents all making money. So can you. **Gents or Ladies, you can positively make $5 to $15 a day,** at home or traveling, taking orders, using and selling **Prof. Gray's Platers.** Unequalled for plating watches, jewelry, tableware, bicycles, all metal goods. Heavy plate. **Warranted. No experience necessary.**
LET US START YOU IN BUSINESS. We do plating ourselves. Have experience. Manufacture the only practical outfits, including all tools, lathes and materials. All sizes complete. Ready for work when received. **Guaranteed. New modern methods.**
WE TEACH YOU the art, furnish recipes, formulas and trade secrets, FREE. Failure impossible.
THE ROYAL, OUR NEW DIPPING PROCESS. Quick. Easy. Latest method. Goods dipped in melted metal, taken out instantly with finest, most brilliant plate, ready to deliver. Thick plate every time. **Guaranteed 5 to 10 years.**
A boy plates from 200 to 300 pieces tableware daily. No polishing, grinding or work necessary.
DEMAND FOR PLATING IS ENORMOUS. Every family, hotel and restaurant have goods plated instead of buying new. It's cheaper and better. **You will not need to canvass.** Our agents have all the work they can do. People bring it. You can hire boys cheap to do your plating, the same as we, and solicitors to gather work for a small per cent. Replating is honest and legitimate. Customers always delighted. **WE ARE AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM.** Been in business for years. Know what is required. **Our customers have the benefit of our experience.**
WE ARE RESPONSIBLE and Guarantee Everything. Reader, here is a chance of a lifetime to go in business for yourself. **WE START YOU. Now is the time to make money.**
WRITE TO-DAY. Our New Plan—Samples, Circulars and Testimonials FREE.
Don't wait. Send us your name anyway. Address
GRAY & CO., PLATING WORKS, 240 MIAMI BUILDING, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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WOULD you rather buy lamp-chimneys, one a week the year round, or one that lasts till some accident breaks it?

Tough glass, Macbeth's "pearl top" or "pearl glass," almost never break from heat, not one in a hundred.

Where can you get it? and what does it cost?

Your dealer knows where and how much. It costs more than common glass; and may be, he thinks tough glass isn't good for his business.

Our "Index" describes *all* lamps and their *proper* chimneys. With it you can always order the right size and shape of chimney for any lamp. We mail it FREE to any one who writes for it.

Address MACBETH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush

Prevents Baldness Falling Hair Dandruff and Headache

Price ONE DOLLAR

Try it six months; if not found as represented, return it and money will be refunded.

GEO. A. SCOTT, Dept. F.
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EVERY GENUINE

KREMENTZ

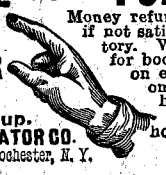
ONE PIECE COLLAR BUTTON

Has the name "Krementz" stamped on the back, showing quality, whether solid or plate, as our plate outwears some solid buttons. Beware of imitations. You get a new one without charge in case a genuine **Krementz** button is damaged from any cause. Special styles for Ladies' Shirt Waists and Children's Dresses. Sold by all jewelers. **The Story of a Collar Button** free on request.

KREMENTZ & CO.
63 Chestnut St., Newark, N.J.

SAVE ½ YOUR FUEL

wasted up chimney BY USING THE **ROCHESTER RADIATOR.**



Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for booklet on economy in heating homes

Cost $2.00 and up.
ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.
33 Furnace St., Rochester, N. Y.

November 18.—The sanitary conditions of Peking, despatches say, are in a bad plight.

SOUTH AFRICA.

November 12.—Lord Roberts tells of a number of defeats of the Boers.

General Buller returns to London.

November 13.—Lord Roberts denies charges of cowardice made in Lord Rosslyn's book against British officers in the Sanna Port affair.

It is reported that Holland has expressed a willlingness to purchase on behalf of Mr. Kruger for the exiled Boers a portion of German Southwest Africa.

November 14.—The Dutch cruiser, with ex-President Kruger on board, arrives at Suez.

General Botha is said to have made known to Lord Roberts the terms on which he will surrender.

November 15.—Mr. Kruger sails from Port Said.

November 16.—Boer commandos continue to destroy the railways in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony.

November 17.—Marseilles makes great preparations to welcome President Kruger.

The Boers are reported to have attacked the town of Edenburg, Orange River Colony, being beaten off with heavy loss.

General Kitchener decides to depopulate the small towns of the Dutch colonies and concentrate their population in the large towns.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 12.—The Paris Exposition closes; 50,000,000 visitors are said to have visited it.

Thomas Arnold, examiner in English language and literature in the Royal University of Ireland, and father of Mrs. Humphry Ward, dies.

Bubonic plague is reported to be raging at Port Louis, Mauritius.

November 13.—Ambassador Choate delivers an address before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh, on Lincoln.

November 14.—The Reichstag reassembles.

The Czar of Russia is ill with typhoid fever.

The delegates of the Hispaño-American Congress at Madrid call on the Queen Regent.

November 15.—The Czar's illness causes grave anxiety throughout Europe.

November 16.—The Indian Government decides to spend £2,500,000 buying new guns for the Indian army.

Lord Rosebery is installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University,

An ax is thrown at Emperor William while driving in Breslau.

A resolution is introduced in the German Reichstag doing away with child labor.

November 18.—Reports say that members of the Reichstag propose to amend the German tariff law by imposing ad valorem duties on goods from Germany, being, so to speak, a declaration of tariff war on United States.

Despatches say that the Colombian rebels are marching on Panama.

The condition of the Czar continues favorable.

Domestic.

November 12.—The Kentucky Republicans decide not to contest the gubernatorial vote.

Henry Villard dies at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson.

Marcus Daly, of Montana, dies in New York City.

The President orders the discontinuance of the Military Department of Porto Rico, a reduction of the force in the island, and assigns General Davis to duty in the Philippines.

Ex-Assistant District-Attorney Davis accepts the presidency of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to succeed Commodore Gerry.

November 13.—President McKinley invites all the members of his Cabinet to retain their places, and they express a desire to do so unless prevented by urgent personal motives.

November 15.—Army reorganization plans and problems become known, and it is announced that a minimum strength of 100,000 has been decided on.

Secretary Long announces an agreement on

For a Nerve Tonic.
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. H. M HARLOW, Augusta, Me.; says: "One of the best remedies in all cases in which the system requires an acid and a nerve tonic."

Interesting, If True.

You Can Try It For Yourself and Prove It.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner: Cut hard boiled eggs into very small pieces, as it would be if masticated, place the egg and two or three of the tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy.

The point of this experiment is that what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle it will do to the egg or meat in the stomach and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach so safely and effectually. Even a little child can take Stuart's Tablets with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak, and the thousands of cures accomplished by their regular daily use are easily explained when it is understood that they are composed of vegetable essences, aseptic pepsin, diastase and Golden Seal, which mingles with the food and digest it thoroughly, giving the overworked stomach a chance to recuperate.

Dieting never cures dyspepsia, neither do pills and cathartic medicines, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines.

When enough food is eaten and promptly digested there will be no constipation, nor in fact will there be disease of any kind because good digestion means good health in every organ.

The merit and success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are world-wide and they are sold at the moderate price of 50 cts. for full-sized package in every drug store in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe.

For the information of those interested a little book will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., giving briefly the symptoms of the various forms of stomach weakness, causes, and cure.

The IDEAL WOMAN
A NEW SYSTEM IN
PHYSICAL CULTURE

This illustration shows the ideal figure—*the perfect woman.* How near do you come to it? If you are in any way deficient in neck, chest, bust, limbs or arms, or are too fat or too thin, this course of physiological exercise will help you to become beautiful and acquire *the perfect figure.*

Physical Culture

for **Health, Grace and Expression.** **Taught by Mail** in 20 interesting and pleasant lessons at little expense of time or money. The foremost ladies of the land are joining; you are urged to do likewise. Write for prospectus. **FREE** handsome portfolio for filing and preserving lessons **FREE** to all members. **Costs you nothing.** Send your height and weight and we will supply correct measurements.

THE MADAME TAXIS TOILET CO.,
Dept. 35, CHICAGO.

Are You Deaf??

All cases of DEAFNESS or HARD-HEARING are now CURABLE by our new invention; only those born deaf are incurable. HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY. Describe your case. Examination and advice free. You can cure yourself at home at a nominal cost.

International Aural Clinic, 596 La Salle Ave., Dept. 258 CHICAGO.

ELECTRICITY RELIEVES PAIN CURES DISEASE

For reliable apparatus, correspond with
McINTOSH BATTERY & OPTICAL CO., 92-98 State St., Chicago, Ill

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armor-plate contracts which saves to the Government $3,000,020 on a $20,000,000 deal.

November 16.—Attorney-General Griggs announces his determination not to remain in the Cabinet after March 4.

In General Miles's annual report, made public, he makes a plea for reorganization of the army and a permanent force of one soldier for every one thousand of population.

Ex-Governor Ramsdell, of New Hampshire, dies.

The vice crusade in New York City begins.

November 18.—*Philippines:* There is increased activity among both rebel and American forces, due to the termination of the rainy season.

CHESS.

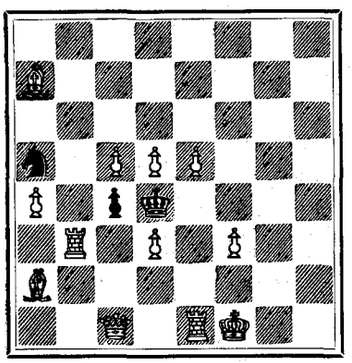
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 518.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

By WALTER PULITZER.

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

If you will take the SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE to Florida or the South, you can visit those wonders of the world, LURAY CAVERNS and NATURAL BRIDGE, VA. Address: L. J. ELLIS, East. Pass. Agt., 398 Broadway, New York City.

LINENE Collars and Cuffs

Made of fine cloth and exactly resemble fashionable linen goods. The most convenient, the most comfortable, and the most economical goods made.

No Laundry Work.

When soiled discard. A box of 10 collars, or 5 pairs of cuffs, 25 cts. By mail 30 cts.

Sample collar or pair of cuffs for 6 cts. in stamps. Give size and style desired.

Reversible Collar Co., Dept. 19, Boston, Mass.

Reg. Trade Mark.

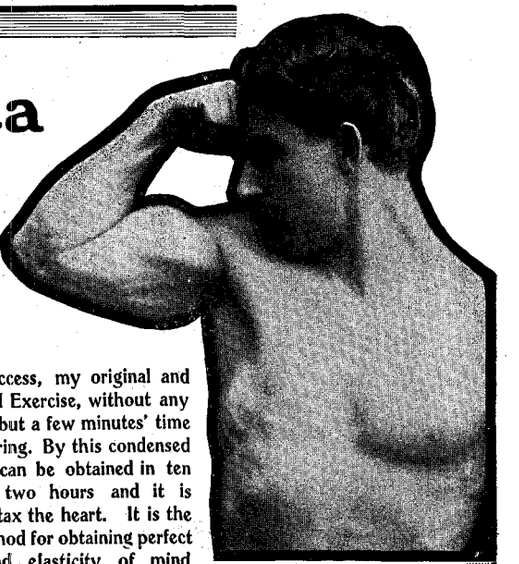
...THE...

Swoboda System

of PHYSIOLOGICAL EXERCISE

Restores the Health,

Strengthens the Heart.



ALOIS P. SWOBODA,
Originator and Sole Instructor.

I teach by mail with perfect success, my original and scientific method of Physiological Exercise, without any apparatus whatever and requiring but a few minutes' time in your own room just before retiring. By this condensed system more exercise and benefit can be obtained in ten minutes than by any other in two hours and it is the only one which does not overtax the heart. It is the only natural, easy and speedy method for obtaining perfect health, physical development and elasticity of mind and body.

PERFECT HEALTH means an absolute freedom from those ailments which a well informed mind knows are directly or indirectly due to a lack of properly arranged exercise.

ABSOLUTELY CURES CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, SLEEPLESSNESS, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION AND REVITALIZES THE WHOLE BODY.

A Strong Endorsement from Mr. J. L. Jones, Vice-President and Secretary, Jones Dry Goods Co., of Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 24, 1900.

Mr. Alois P. Swobodo, Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Mr. Swoboda:—As I have had numerous requests by mail from different sections of the country to give my ideas of your system of physiological exercise, I will write you this letter which if you see fit, you can have published, and which will prove I hope, an answer to all these inquiries as I am a pretty busy man.

On February 15, 1898, after years of gradual but certain decline, physically and mentally, I had a complete nervous prostration or collapse. It was impossible for me to sleep without medicine and I went without natural sleep for the period of about ten months. I tried the best physicians to be had, traveled almost constantly, being unable to remain long in one place, took hunting trips in Colorado and a seacoast trip to Northern Maine with no appreciable result. I had been constipated for sixteen or seventeen years and had to take physic constantly, never having a natural action.

I was advised by Mr. Seested, business manager of the Kansas City Star, to call on you with my physician, you will remember, I called and spent two hours with you and he advised me to take the treatment, as it could do me no harm and might do mea great deal of good. That was on October 24, 1898. At that time I felt sure I was going to lose my mind. I could not sleep without medicine, was completely unfitted for business or for anything else, and there was scarcely a function of my body that would work satisfactorily. Within thirty days after beginning your exercise treatment, my constipation had gone, and I have never taken a physic since; within sixty days I was attending to considerable business and within ninety days I was at my desk, and have grown stronger ever since, until today, I weigh more than I ever did in my life, with not a pound nor an ounce of surplus flesh.

I am in better health than I have ever been in my life. Constipation gone, nervous dyspepsia gone, the nervous prostration feeling entirely eradicated, and my ability to sleep is equal to that of any period in my life.

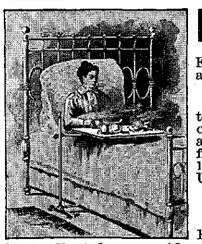
Trusting this letter may be instrumental in causing other sufferers to take hold of your natural, rational line of treatment and follow it to the same splendid result that the writer did, I beg to remain, Yours with sincerest gratitude.

J. LOGAN JONES.

Pupils are both sexes ranging in age from fifteen to eighty-six and all recommend the system. Since no two people are in the same physical condition individual instructions are given in each case.

Write at once, mentioning this magazine, for full information and convincing endorsements from many of America's leading citizens.

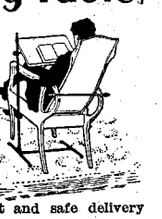
ALOIS P. SWOBODA,
136 Washington St., Chicago.



BAKER'S Bedside & Reading Table

For the Sick-Room, Library, Study, Studio, Office. There is nothing that affords more Encouragement, Cheer and

COMFORT IN SICKNESS



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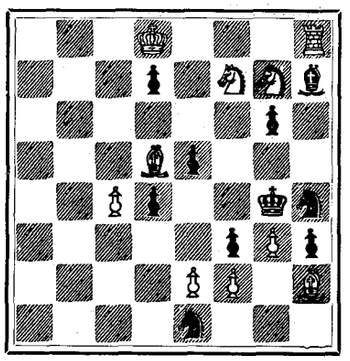
Problem 519.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.
By THE REV. G. DOBBS, NEW ORLEANS.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 514.

1. Q—Kt 2 / K—Kt 5	2. Q—Q B 2 / P x Q	3. B—Q 6, mate
	2. ..... / R—R 3	3. Q—B 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt x Q	2. R x P (Q 5) / K x R	3. Kt—K 6, mate
1. ..... / Kt x R	2. Q—Q 5 ch / K—Kt 5	3. B—Q 6, mate
1. ..... / Kt—K 6	2. Q—Q 2 / Any	3. Kt—Q 7, mate
1. ..... / P—Q 7	2. Kt—Q 7 ch / K—Kt 5	3. B—Q 6, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; M. Bukofzer, Paterson, N. J.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; D. S. Gage, Fulton, Mo.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; O. O. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; F. A. Meade, Hinton, W. Va.; the Rev. E. N. Kremer, Harrisburg, Pa.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; Miss Emma C. Cram, Wilton, N. H.; Dr. O. L. Telling, Independence, Col.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.

Comments: "Very ingenious"—C. R. O.; "Most remarkable and brilliant illustration of the power of the Queen; a superb production"—H. W. B.; "Did not find this difficult; nevertheless, one can not but admire its classic style, ingenious construction, and general excellence"—F. H. J.; "The chief merit is in the key; the rest is very easy"—W. W.; "The R x P (Q 5) variation is not easy"—M. B.; "Fine illustration of position gained by the sacrifice of important pieces"—J. G. L.; "Not so very subtle"—W. R. C.; A work of considerable merit"—A K.; "Position skilfully arranged, but solution not difficult"—G. D.; "Very tantalizing; defense very clever"—D. S. G.; "Easy, but elegant"—W. B. M.

It is a fact worthy of notice that, while the majority of our solvers call this an "easy" problem, others tried all sorts of key-moves, and several persons assure us that it is not possible for White

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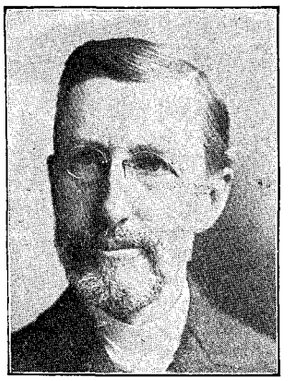

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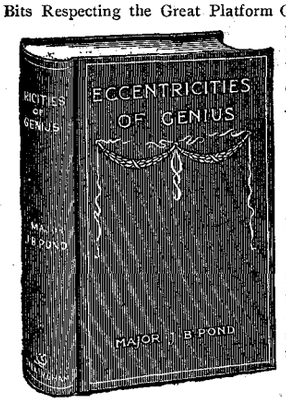

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to mate in three moves. In our judgment, the continuation after 1 ……/K—Kt 5 is not "easy," and, as one of our best solvers writes, "requires some thought."

In addition to those reported, J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; Prof. W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va.; S. W. Shaw, Midnapore, Can., got 511 and 512. D. S. G., the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.; G. G. Lyell, Brookhaven, Miss.; H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H.; E. Butler, Effingham, Ill., solved 511. Mrs. S. W. Crittenden, Philadelphia, 509. "Merope," Cincinnati, 508 and 509.

Problem 516 as published is unsound, and as the original diagram has been lost, the editor does not feel at liberty to guess at the position.

The Manhattan Chess-Club Tourney.

LIPSCHUTZ TAKES FIRST PRIZE.

The last games were finished on November 14, and as Lipschutz beat Showalter, and Hodges forced Marshall to resign, the final score showed Lipschutz in first place, and Marshall at the end. The full score:

Name.	Lipschutz.	Showalter.	Hodges.	Hymes.	Baird.	Marshall.	Won.
Lipschutz	. . .	1 1	0 ½	1 1	½ 1	1 1	5
Showalter	0 0	. . .	1 ½	1 1	1 1	½ 1	4
Hodges	1 ½	0 ½	. . .	0 0	½ ½	1 1	3
Hymes	0 0	0 0	1 1	. . .	½ ½	0 1	2
Baird	½ 0	0 0	½ ½	½ ½	. . .	0 1	2½
Marshall	0 0	½ 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	. . .	2½
Lost	2	3	5	6	6½	7½	30

Lipschutz, it will be seen, lost only one game, to Hodges, and drew two games, with Hodges and Baird. Showalter lost both games with Lipschutz; while Hodges, who beat Lipschutz, lost both games with Hymes, and one game with Showalter. Baird won only one game with Marshall; while Marshall won two games with Hymes and Baird.

Synthetic Problems.

If sufficient interest is manifested, we will publish every week a synthetic problem. The idea is this: We will give the pieces and solution, and the problem is to be constructed so that there can not be any other solution than the one given, and so that Black can not have any other moves than those indicated. Let us hear from you on this subject.

Chess-Nuts.

In "A Meteoric Finish" (November 3), Black can not force a mate in seven moves if after Black (1) Kt—Kt 6 ch., White plays K—Kt sq. In the actual game, White played P x Kt. But Black has an easy win, as follows: 1 Kt—Kt 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 2 B x Kt ch, etc.

Our attention has been called to the position in the Tschigorin-Pillsbury game (October 13), after Black's 26th move. White played 27 R x R etc., and lost the game. Our correspondents point out the fact that White had an easy win: 27 P x P ch, R x P (must); 28 R—B 8 ch, R—Kt sq (must); 29 R or Q x R mates. Masters make oversights as well as common mortals.

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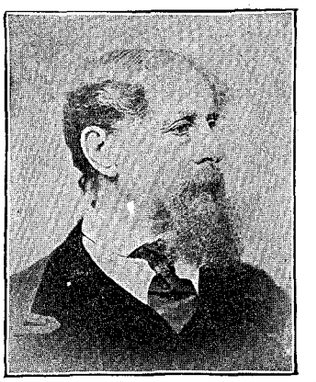

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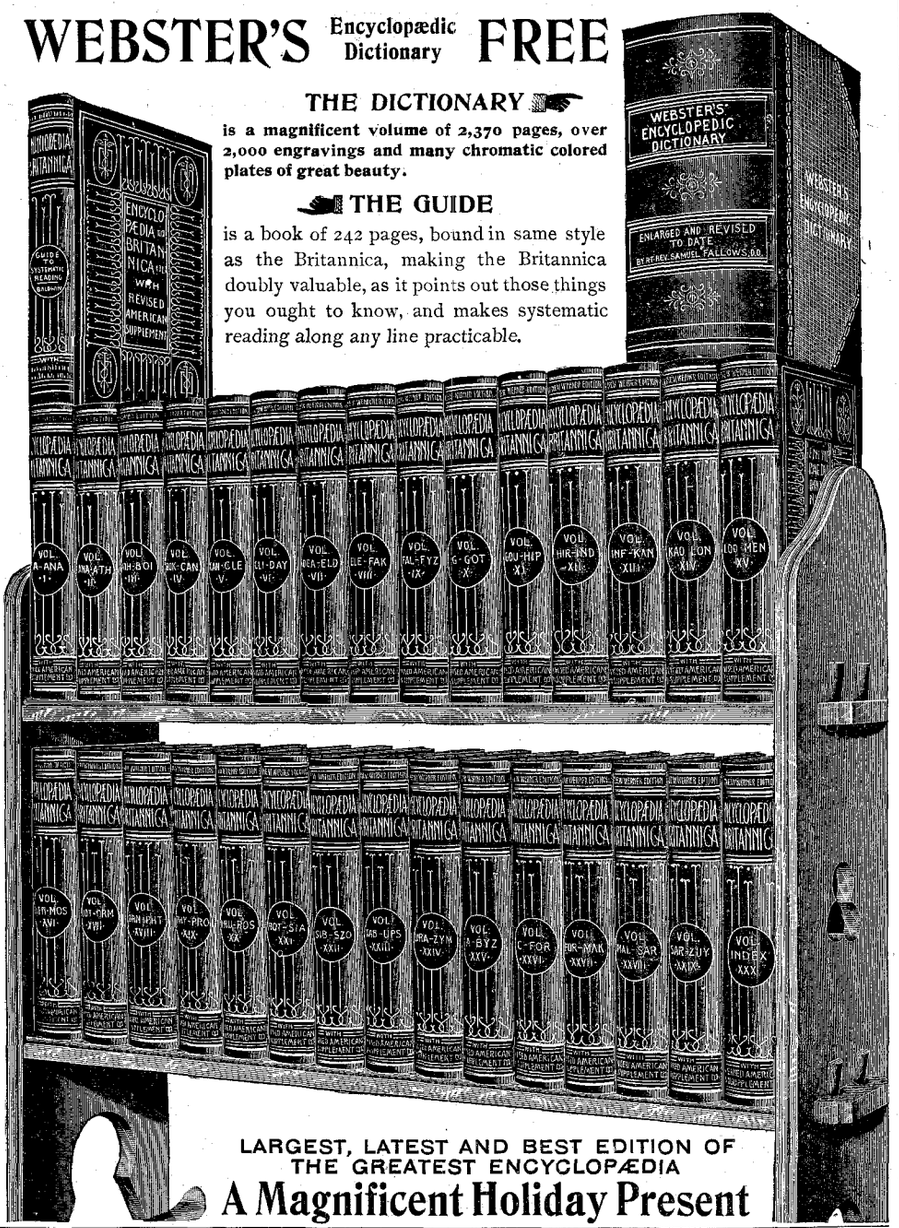

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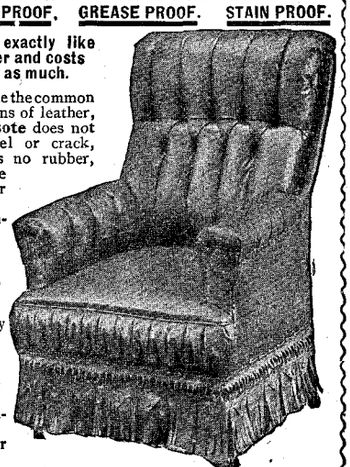

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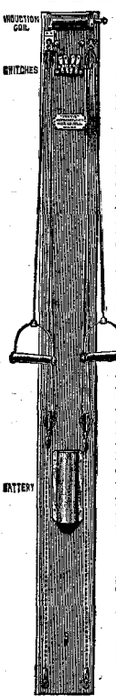

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